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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XI NO. 301 BOMBAY MONDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1923. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

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THE DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING CO.
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Head office: Hamam Street, Fort.
Branches Thakordwar and Opp. Jumma Musjid.

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FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via Malabar.
2. Rangoon Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according to demand.
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P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES
All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
29th Dec.	DONGOLA ...	MONGOLIA	16,385
5th Jan.	MANTUA § ...		10,902
12th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND z ...		11,430
19th ,,	PLASSY ...		7,922
26th ,,	DONGOLA ...	NARKUNDA *	16,227
2nd Feb.	DELTA ...		7,393
9th ,,	MACEDONIA x		15,089
16th ,,	MALWA § ...		6,041
23rd ,,	DONGOLA ...	MOLDAVIA *	16,227
1st March	MANTUA ...		10,902
8th ,,	MOREA x		10,911
15th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,022
22nd ,,	DONGOLA ‡	MOOLTAN ‡	20,706
29th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ...		11,430
5th April	NALDERA z ...		15,993
9th ,,	DEVANHA ...	Extra Steamer	8,000
12th ,,	MALWA ...		6,041
19th ,,	DONGOLA ...	MALOJA *	20,706
26th ,,	MACEDONIA		15,062
3rd May	DELTA ...	CHINA x ...	7,952
10th ,,	MANTUA ...		10,902
17th ,,	DONGOLA ...	MONGOLIA *	16,385
24th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,022
31st ,,	DELTA ...	NARKUNDA*	16,227

* Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
‡ Terminates voyage at Marseilles.
§ Does not convey passengers from India.
z Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamer	Tons
28th Dec. ...	MATIANA ...	8,985
11th Jan. ...	DOMALA ...	8,441
25th ,, ...	MASHOBRA ...	8,324
8th Feb. ...	DALGOMA * ...	5,800
22nd ,, ...	MORVADA ...	8,128
7th March ...	MANDALA ...	8,248
21st ,, ...	DUMANA ...	8,000
4th April ...	MANELA ...	5,962
18th ,, ...	MATIANA ...	8,985
2nd May ...	DOMALA ...	8,441
16th ,, ...	MASHOBRA ...	8,324

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. & O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

28th Dec.	MOREA ...	10,911
18th Jan.	SOUDAN* ...	6,696
25th ,,	NALDERA ...	15,993
22nd Feb.	SHINA ...	7,962
18th March	SOUDAN* ...	6,696
24th April	ICILIA* ...	6,813

* Proceeds as far as Shanghai only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND RANGOON.

Date about		Steamers.	Destination.
24th	Dec.	Vita ...	Karachi via K'war
26th	,,	Karoa ...	East & S. Africa.
26th	,,	Domala ...	Karachi direct.
27th	,,	Barjora ...	P. Gulf via Karachi
28th	,,	Varsova ...	Buarch via K'chi
29th	,,	Colaba ...	Colombo Madras & Calcutta.
29th	,,	Chakla ...	Karachi via K'war
30th	,,	Gairseppa ...	Tuticorin, Colombo and Rangoon.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE and Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay
P.O. Box 122

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Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. B. O. Box 188.
Telephone No. 2280

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE to JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departures.
Wakasa Maru	K. Horikawa	6083	16 Dec.	2 Jan.
Baron Cawdor	T. Baillie	5864	19 Dec.	30th Dec
Lima Maru	J. Koshikawa	7250	28 Dec	17 Jan.
Penang Maru	H. Habaki	5214	3 Jan	17 Jan.
Yomei Maru	....	7151	11th Jan	23rd Jan.
Tamba Maru	N. Wada.	5845	14th Jan	28th Jan.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

For:—Class	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	330	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	123
Kobe	610	380	285	190	152

For revised passage tariff apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 279. Telegrams "YUSEN"

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IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA
Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.
For the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.
BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL.
225,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each ..... Rs. 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.—
75,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Fully paid ..... Rs. 3,75,00,000
1,50,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 paid ..... Rs. 1,87,50,000
Rs. 5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 4,35,00,000
RESERVE LIABILITY of Shareholders ..... Rs. 5,62,50,000
MANAGING GOVERNORS.
SIR BERNARD HUNTER Kt. S.A.H. SITWELL, Esq.
LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras.
LONDON OFFICE:
5 Whittington Avenue, E.C. 3
Sir NORCOT WARREN, K.C.I.E., Manager.
BRANCHES:

Abbottabad	Khandwa
Agra	Kumbakonum
Ahmedabad	Karachi
Ahmedabad City	Lahore
Ahmednagar	Larkana
Ajmer	Lucknow
Akola	Lyallpur
Akyab	Madras (Mount Road)
Allahabad	Madura
Alleppey	Mandalay
Amballa	Mangalore
Amraoti	Masulipatam
Amritsar	Meerut
Bangalore	Moulmein
Bareilly	Mooltan
Bassein	Musoorie
Bellary	Muzaffarpur
Benares	Muttra
Berhampore	Moradabad
Bezwada	Murree,
Bhopal	Mymensingh
Bombay (Byculla)	Nadiad
Bombay (Mandvi)	Nandyal
Bombay (Sandhurst Road)	Nagpore
Broach	Nainital
Calcutta (Clive Street)	Narsyangunge
Calcutta (Burra Bazaar)	Nasik
Calcutta (Park Street)	Negapatam
Calicut	Nellore
Cawnpore	Nowshera
Chittagong	Ootacamund
Coconada	Parbhani (Sub-Agency)
Cochin	Patna
Coimbatore	Peshawar
Colombo	Peshawar City (Sub. Agency.)
Conjeeveram (Out Station.)	Poona
Cuddalore	Poona City
Cuddapah	Quetta
Cuttack	Rajahmundry
Dacca	Rajkot (Kathiawar)
Dehradun	Rangoon
Darjeeling	Rangpur
Delhi	Rawalpindi
Dalhousie	Saharanpur
Dhulia	Salem
Dibrugarh	Sargodha
Erode	Secunderabad
Ferozepore	Serajgunge
Fyzabad	Sholapur
Gorakhpur	Sialkot
Guntur	Simla
Gwalior	Srinagar
Hathras	Sukkur
Hyderabad (Deccan)	Surat
Hyderabad (Sind)	Tellicherry
Hubli	Tinnevelly
Indore	Trichinopoly
Jalgaon (East Khandesh)	Trivandrum
Jalpaiguri	Tuticorin
Jamshedpur	Ujjain
Jubbulpore	Vellore
Jullundur	Vizianagram
Kassoli	Vizagapatam
	Yeotmal

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at Interest.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and Interest allowed.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for safe custody. Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.
Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers-of-Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.
R. A. DON.
Secretary and Treasurer, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	.....	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	.....	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	.....	50,00,000
Capital Paid-up	.....	27,27,727
Reserve Fund	.....	21,00,400

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hafizabad	Multan City
Amballa City	Hoshiarpur	Montogomery
Amballa Cant.	Hyderabad (Sind)	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Pattiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Gojra	Ludhiana	
Hapur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00 000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. pent annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved securities.
CHEQUES HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to—
DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA, LTD.

Authorised Capital	Rs.	6,25,00,000-0-0
Issued and Subscribed Capital	Rs.	1,00,00,000-0-0
Called and Paid-up Capital	Rs.	40,00,000-0-0
Reserve liability of shareholders	Rs.	60,00,000-0-0

HEAD OFFICE.
Laldarwaja, AHMEDABAD.
SUB-OFFICES.—Manek Chowk Branch and Station Branch.
BOMBAY BRANCH.—4/5, Church Gate Street.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS AT BOMBAY:—Interest is allowed at the rate of 3 per cent p.a. from January to June and at 2½ per cent p.a. from July to December on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000; and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS—Interest allowed at 4 per cent per annum on Daily Balances.
SHORT AND FIXED DEPOSITS:—Rates can be had on application.
STOCKS and SHARES purchased and sold and received for safe custody.
The Bank grants OVERDRAFTS, CASH CREDITS and LOANS on moderate and reasonable terms.
H. B. SHIVDASANI.
General Manager.

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LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY.
DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD.
(Head Office: 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.)
A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS.
Apply for particulars to:—
Messrs. JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers

THE NATIONAL INDIAN
LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Incorporated in India, 1907.
MARTIN & CO.
Managing Agents.
Insure under an Endowment Policy
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums.—The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to—
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH, Resident Manager, CALCUTTA.
HEAD OFFICE: 5/7, Clive St., CALCUTTA, OR C. N. MADHAVA ROW, BRANCH SECRETARY, EXAMINER PRESS BUILDING MEDOWS STREET FORT, BOMBAY
M. S. HOOSAIN, Secretary, Hyderabad, Deccan.

INSURANCE.

THE MERIDIAN PROVIDENT INSURANCE CO. LTD.
14 CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT.
2ND FLOOR,
BOMBAY.

WANTED.

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL PERSON to act as canvassing agents for the above Company.
The Company issues 1st and 2nd class policies at a monthly premium of Rs. 2 and Re. 1 respectively, payable for 10 years. The maximum amount payable under the policies being Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively.
Terms on application.

LIGHT OF ASIA INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
Head Office: CALCUTTA.
Chairman:
MAHARAJ KUMAR VICTOR N. NARAYAN OF COOCH BEHAR.
THE BEST POLICY OF INSURANCE.
OUR MULTI BENEFIT POLICY (New Table H.)
An example of a 20 years' Endowment Policy.
A person aged 30 for a Policy for Rs. 2,000 pays annually Rs. 116/4.
Should he survive age 50 he can elect to
(1) Receive Rs. 2,000 in cash with all accrued profits.
(2) Withdraw accrued profits plus a cash bonus and receive a Policy for Rs. 2,000 free from payment of premiums and payable to his family at his death.
(3) Accept an annual income for life of about Rs. 126.
(4) Accept Paid-up Policy of about Rs. 2,200 payable at death.
Should he due before forty his family is guaranteed Rs. 2,000.
Should he die after forty his family is guaranteed Rs. 2,000 and in addition return of all premiums paid after the tenth year.
Wanted energetic and reliable AGENTS.
For all particulars apply to the Head Office.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Account prepared.
Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.
B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

TO BACTERIOLOGISTS AND SURGEONS.
WE SUPPLY
DOUBLE DISTILLED WATER & SALINE SOLUTION
for Intravenous or Rectal Injection in 1 lb. Sterils bottles Re. 1, and in Sterilised Ampoules 15 c. c. for 3 As. each.
Apply.
S. N. GUNDI
SANDHURST ROAD, WEST, BOMBAY, No. 4.

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Being indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India you should own a copy at once Pages 290.
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Six copies Rs. 9-12-0.
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ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY PAGE BOOK
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P. O. JAMNAGAR,
Dist. (Kathiawar.)

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.
ROYAL YAKUTI:
This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajahs, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this country; but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to tone the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory and to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It replaces lost power and rejuvenates the emaciated and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires. It is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin, containing 40 pills Rupees Ten only. Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot (Kathiawar), India.

Just for COST PRICE a limited stock of Beautiful
AMRUTANJAN
EXERCISE NOTE BOOKS.
(10 lb. Glazed Paper)
Ruled and Unruled—40, 64, 80, pages 40p. 1 Gross 6-12-0, 64 p. 1 Gross 10-8-0. 80 p. 1 Gross 13-8-0.
Bound Note Book—Ruled and Unruled 1, 1½ & 2 quires.
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THE ARYA PATHIKA ASHRAM
LODGING AND BOARDING
HINDOOS AND STUDENTS
Chaubal's Building Girgaum Back Road, BOMBAY.

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Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—One Anna.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

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Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

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WANTED—A LINO-TYPE OPERATOR, capable of acting as a Mechanic also. Apply P. O. Box No. 609, Bombay.
A 18467

WANTED—Experienced DRAFTSMEN and TRACERS. Box No. 9947, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 18476

WANTED—A SHORTHAND TYPIST, permanent post if work satisfactory. Madrasee preferred. Apply to LUKMANJI EBRAHIMJI, 190 Nagdevi Street.
A R9278

WANTED—APPLICANTS seeking EMPLOYMENTS to apply for terms (enclosing one anna stamp) to KAPOOR & CO. Employment Suppliers Fatehpuri Road, Delhi.
A R9313

WANTED—Hindu MOTOR-DRIVER with the knowledge of mechanism who can drive all cars. Pay Rs. 40 to 60 according to qualifications. Apply personally MEGHJI VALABHDASS, Ghatkoper, Valabh Bangh.
A R9310

WANTED—A TYPIST, salary upto Rs. 50 per mensem. Apply to P.L. BAKLIWAL & SONS, Railway Claims Settlement Agents, 46, Picket Road (near Small Causes Court), Bombay.
A R9309

WANTED—A trained SALUTRI or VETERINARY DRESSER, those with elementary knowledge of English preferred. Apply to Dr. VAKHARIA, Wellington Mews, Wodehouse Road, Fort.
A R9277

WANTED—CHIEF AGENTS, AGENT and CANVASSERS for an Insurance Company, on pay, commission or both according to guarantee of business. Apply to SECRETARIES, ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO. LTD., 72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
A 18237

WANTED—A Smart CLEARING and FORWARDING ASSISTANT CLERK (Hindu) thoroughly up in customs and shipping in all lines. Salary rupees sixty only p.m. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 9948, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 9307

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A Competent WEAVING MASTER seeks SITUATION, salary moderate, excellent testimonials. Apply to Box No. 9939, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R9270

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—OFFICE ROOMS at Narsinha Mansions, Carnac Road. Apply or see personally MANAGER, Bombay Swadeshi Stores.
C R9273

TO LET—A BUNGALOW at Virle Parle, two minutes' walk from Station with best accommodation garden and well. See HAKIMJI AMIJI, Dhobi Galli, Zakaria Masjid, Phone No. 3456.
C R9303

BANGALORE—TO LET—"LISMOYLE" a splendid Bungalow on the high ground, fully furnished to English taste, beautiful Garden, large Compound, Garage, Servants' Quarters, Rent Rs. 450 Apply D. G. NAYLOR, 6, Infantry Road, Bangalore.
C R9306

TO BE LET—Locked MOTOR GARAGES Rs. 30 per month, also GODOWNS and SHEDS, very useful for storage or workshops. Also a part of SHOW ROOM. THE INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD., Lamington Road, (off Jacob Circle), Bombay.
C R9153

DADAR—Vincent Road, five minutes' walk from the station next to "JIVAJI BUILDING", a small bunglow of ground floor and one storey with electric lights open on all sides with a garden all round. Rent Rs. 200. Apply D. M. MASTER, Khotwadi 9th Lane.
C R9308

TO BE LET—In a building, nearing completion at the junction of Baptv Road, and Duncan Road, three spacious BLOCKS on ground floor, specially suitable for showrooms, restaurants and stores, etc., and such similar nine ones on first, second and third floors, suitable for clubs, offices, boarding-houses and hotels, etc. All necessary constructional conveniences made to our expense. For particulars apply personally to MEGHJI VALABHDASS, Vallabh Bag, Ghatkoper.
C R9258

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

JUBBULPORE
"LOTUS" BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT.

(Guaranteed Over British Standard Specification Revised 1920.)

THE above is now available for immediate delivery ex. our Bombay godown at a rate which will compare favourably with prices quoted for other brands. Exhaustive tests were carried out on "LOTUS" Braud Portland Cement before we placed same on the market and we have no hesitation in stating that same is in every respect equal to any other Brand of Portland cement on the market. Test certificates and samples for test purposes gladly supplied on request.

The Jubbulpore Portland Cement Co., Ltd.,
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents.
Laxmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort.
Tel. No. 418.
M. W.

ARE YOU DOWN WITH
Malarial Fever
EVERY NOW and AGAIN?
There is a mighty good way open RIGHT NOW to be rid of the demon.
"Neocuro"
is the reliable GERMAN REMEDY for you.
PROPHYLACTIC MEDICINE CO.
Shirkey Bldgs., Hornby Road, BOMBAY.
(Adjoining Evans Fraser and Co.,)
Wanted:—SUB-AGENTS.

HEN EGG'S HALWA—Royal Tonic food for Winter Season. A positive necessity to all. Excellent in taste and flavour. 1st class Rs. 15, 2nd class Rs. 10 per seer. Expenses extra. Price strictly in advance. NOMANI & CO., No. 27, Shah Supan Street, Darbhanga.
T 18311

WE RESHARPEN BLUNT RAZORS AND BLADES keen as new Razors As. 8; new handles fitted Re. 1 each. Blades Re. 1-2 doz.; under 6 As. 2 each. Oil Hones, no experience required to get edge Rs. 3-8 each. All Post Free. Surgical Instruments Repaired; Clippers sharpened toilet Rs. 1-4; horse Rs. 2 each. Durable thick coat electroplating work done. Hypodermic Syringes stocked. Send for rate card. MATHEWS & CO., Wallace St., opposite John Roberts & Co. off Hornby Road.
T R9216

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, and scientific interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for at usual rates.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
Sunday Chronicle.

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES

FOR SALE—A really good owner driven OVERLAND 4 MOTOR CAR, owner going home. Apply HODGSON, Sholapur.
JA 9259

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

FOR SALE—One Double Demi Cylinder PRINTING MACHINE without flyers. c/o. P. O. Box No. 609, Bombay.
K 18466

WANTED—OIL ENGINE and MORTAR MILL in running order. Apply sharp MEGHJI VALABHDASS. Valabh Pargh, Ghatkoper. (Tele. No. 9821).
P R9311

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

STAMPS.—11 CHINA EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, King George, complete and unused, scarce. Rs 7/8. IMPERIAL STAMP CO. LTD., ALLAHABAD
L 18467

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898.—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc., Subjects, Book-keeping and Accountancy Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes and all other commercial subjects. Special arrangement for Ladies. Managing Proprietor. GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street, corner Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

B. COM. Degree Course of London and Cambridge Senior Exams. Arrangements for preparing for both these Courses are complete and enrolments are to close on or before 10th January. Examinations to be held in Bombay and Colombo. A limited number will be selected. Apply to DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Great Western Bldg., Apollo Street.
M R9290

PROFESSION

PILES and FISTULA—Guaranteed radical cure. No operation. No pain and no troubles. All disorders stopped in a very short time. Trial solicited. NILESHWAR SHIVARAO, Specialist in Piles and Fistula, No. 4, Raote Building, Girgaon, Bombay. Attendance 7 to 9-30 a.m. Evening 7 to 8 p.m.
R9092

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS:—Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns, or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTICE.

ABOUT 36 ELEPHANTS consisting of TUSKERS, COWS and CALVES will be sold in Public Auction at Calicut on 8th January, 1924.
18171

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

THE ATTENTION of shareholders is invited to the fact that the last date for receiving applications from them for allotment of shares in the Central Bank of India, Limited is 5TH JANUARY, 1924.
C18469

NOTICE.

OFFERS INVITED for the purchase of 120 HAND-LOOMS, complete with all accessories. Apply to the CAWNPORE DYEING AND CLOTH PRINTING CO., LTD., Post Box No. 73, Cawnpore.
18241

NOTICE.

TO LET.—OFFICE ACCOMMODATION, comprising top floor of the Dunlop Rubber Co.'s new building in Naoroji Furdonji Road, Apollo Bunder. Passenger lift. Apply for particulars by letter to the DUNLOP RUBBER CO. LTD., 22A Ormiston Road, Apollo Bunder.
18449

NOTICE.

THE ZANDER ORTHOPEDIC AND MEDICO ELECTRIC INSTITUTE, Lamington Road, Bombay, will be open during the Christmas and the New Year's day as usual, except in the afternoons of the 25th December and 1st January, 1924, and Sunday. All X-Ray and Medico Electrical Therapeutics will be given as usual.
18436

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that on and from 1st January, 1924, parcels tendered for despatch at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, must be accompanied by forwarding notes signed by, or on behalf of, the sender or senders, showing the weight and description of the contents of parcels, as also the name and address of the consignee. The name and address of the consignee on the parcels must be in English and must correspond with that shown on the forwarding notes.

2. Printed forwarding notes can be had, on application, from the Station Master or the Head Parcel Clerk, Victoria Terminus, Bombay.

A. E. TYLDEN-PATTENSON.
Ag. Chief Traffic Manager.
18429

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PARTNERSHIP lately subsisting between the undersigned carrying on business of metal etc., under the style or firm of CHARRY and CHARRY has been DISSOLVED by mutual consent from the 18th day of April, 1923. On and from the said 18th day of April, 1923, the said business of Charry and Charry has been carried on by the undersigned T.S. VARADACHARY on his own personal account and for his benefit.

22nd Dec. 1923.

P.S.R. CHARRY,
T.S. VARADACHARY

THE PULGAON COTTON SPG. WG. AND MFG. CO., LTD.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR SAFE INVESTMENT:

IT HAS BEEN arranged to accept twelve month and short term deposits in the above Company on the following conditions.—

(1) SHORT TERM DEPOSITS:—Sums of Rs. 1,000 or more, to be returned after 31st March and by 30th June, 1924, and carrying interest at the rate of twelve annas per cent. per month, will be accepted under this head. The date on which these deposits will be returned will be determined solely by the Company.

(2) TWELVE MONTH DEPOSITS.—(i) Sums of Rs. 500 or more but under Rs. 5,000 will carry interest at eight annas per cent. per month. (ii) Sums of Rs. 5,000 or above will carry interest at ten annas per cent. per month. Deposits under this head will be accepted from any date

Please write at the following address:—

THE SECRETARY AND MANAGER,
The Pulgaon Cotton, Spg., Wg. & Mfg.
Co Ltd., Pulgaon (Wardha) C.P.
C18472

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
(Incorporated in England.)

TRAIN SERVICE ON THE D. AND M. SECTION.

ON and from 1st January, 1924, Nos. 201 Down, 203 Down, 204 Up and 206 Up Passenger trains will run to the following revised timings:—

		201 Down Passenger.	203 Down Passenger.
Dhond	dep.	5-30	10-20
Ahmednagar	arr.	7-51	12-40
	dep.	8- 1	12-55
Manmad	arr.	12-10	17-5
		204 Up Passenger.	206 Up Passenger.
Manmad	dep.	4-15	12-25
Ahmednagar	arr.	8-50	17-0
	dep.	9- 6	17-13
Dhond	arr.	11-10	19-10

For detail timings see corrected sheet time tables at stations.

D. A. FENTON,
Chief Transportation Superintendent.
Chief Transportation Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 20th December, 1923.
C18465

READY WASTE FOR SALE.

COTTON AND YARN WASTES of different sorts accumulated in THE CROWN SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED situated at Parbhadevi Road, Parel are For Sale. Offers and tenders for the same will be received in the Company's Office at No 2, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay, upto 4 p.m. (S.T.) on MONDAY, the 7th December, 1923, along with a cash deposit of Rs. 200. (Rs. Two hundred only) per each tender The Company reserves to itself the right to accept or reject a tender or tenders wholly or in part. Tender forms may be procured from the Company's Office during Office hours.

(Sd.) PURSHOTAM VITHALDAS & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
18300

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ADJOURNED EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ltd., will be held at the Company's Registered office, 31, Sprott Road, Sudama House, Pellard Estate, Bombay on MONDAY, the 7th January, 1924, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) to receive the declaration of the result of the Poll taken on the resolution set out below, pursuant to the demand of Poll at the Meeting held on 24th November 1923:—"That the Capital of the Company be reduced from Rs. 4,50,00,000 (divided into 6,00,000 shares of Rs. 75 each) to Rs. 1,80,00,000 (divided into 6,00,000 shares of Rs. 30 each) and that such reduction be effected by reducing the nominal amount of the shares from Rs. 75 to Rs. 30 each, and extinguishing the liability in respect of the uncalled Capital, on 5,83,334 shares which have been paid up to Rs. 30 per share only and by repaying to the holders of 16,666 shares which have been fully paid up or credited as fully paid up the sum of Rs. 45 per share

Dated this 22nd day of December, 1923.

NAROTTAM MORARJI,
Chairman.
Extraordinary General Meeting.
C18481

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CLOSING OF G. I. P. RAILWAY COLABA GOODS DEPOT.

WITH effect from 1st January, 1924, Colaba Goods Depot will be CLOSED for all descriptions of Goods Traffic.

A. TYLDEN-PATTENSON,
Ag. Chief Traffic Manager,
G. I. P. Railway.
C 18272

CRAFT FOR DISPOSAL AT BOMBAY.

THE undernoted Government Craft at Bombay are available for immediate disposal:—

STEAM TUGS, PADDLE STEAMERS, BARGES.

For particulars apply to:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Nicol Road, Post Box No. 122.
18212

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the General Power of Attorney executed before the 2nd Class Nyayadhish of Rajkot State by our client Mr. Ramdas Kababhai of Rajkot in favour of Mr. Durgaprasad Purshottam Desai Railway Claim Agent at Rajkot and dated the 4th day of October, 1923, is hereby revoked.

All persons dealing with the said Mr. Durgaprasad Purshottam Desai for and on behalf of our said client Ramdas Kababhai will do so at their own risk and our client will not in any way be responsible for the same.

Dated this 22nd day of December, 1923

DAYALJI & CO.,
Attorneys for Mr. Ramdas Kababhai.
C18470

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our clients Messrs. KALLYANJI MADHOWJI, ANANDJI VALABHDAS and VASANJI TOPAN, who are between them owners of a sixth share in House No 7 at Armenian Street, Calcutta, have come to learn that Tulsidas Morarji and Narbadabai, widow of Morarji Ruttonsee part owners of the said property are about to mortgage or dispose of the said property. The Public are hereby therefore informed that the said Tulsidas Morarji and Narbadabai are not entitled to mortgage or sell or otherwise deal with the whole of the said property except their own right title and interest therein which is a limited one. If any person therefore deals with the said Tulsidas Morarji and Narbadabai as regards the whole of the said property without having regard to our clients share as aforesaid he will do so at his own risk. A suit being suit No. 2019 of 1922 is now pending for the partition of the said property in the High Court at Fort William in Bengal and the said property is therefore at present the subject matter of a lis pendens.

Dated this 23rd day of December, 1923.

MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADON,
Attorneys for Messrs. Kallyanji Madhowji Anandji Valabhdas and Vasanji Topan.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration to the property and credits of MANGALCHAND DAULATRAM, late of Bombay Marwadi Hindu residing at Kalbadevi Road outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased.

HANUMANBUX MANGALCHAND, of Bombay, Marwadi Hindu Merchant, residing at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and to see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Eighteenth day of December in the Year of Our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and twenty-three and in the Fourteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MATBARI.
Registrar.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 18th day of December, 1923.

Messrs. RAGHAVAYYA NAGINDAS & Co.
Attorneys for Petitioner.
C18435

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the estate and effects of DEEPCHAND HEMA, late of Bombay Marwadi Hindu Inhabitant, a minor, without occupation, residing at the time of his death at Marwar. ..... Deceased.

BAI MAGUBAI, widow of the said Deepchand Hema, of Bombay, Hindu Marwad. Inhabitant, residing at Ladar, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Nineteenth day of December in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and twenty-three and in the fourteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.
Registrar.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

Dated 19th day of December, 1923.

Messrs. DAYNE & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C18473

AUCTION SALE.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

123, Madows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. No. 2739.

IMPORTANT TO MILL STORE SUPPLIERS AND DEALERS IN LUBRICATING OILS.

SALE OF LUBRICATING OILS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE AND CO., Auctioneers, will on FRIDAY, the 28th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction, by order of Messrs. Chutturbhuj Lunidram & Co., the Mortgagees in Possession, and on account and at the risk of Mr. Nanalal Morarji Dave, the Mortgagor, the following lot of different kinds of Lubricating Oils at the Godown of the said Mortgagor at Argyle Road, opposite Princes Docks:—

A large quantity cases of Motor Oil marked "A", lose Motor Oil Tins, Heavy Machinery Oil Casks bearing No. 1338, Motor Oil for Air Craft, Mobil Oil, Jupiter Oil Square Tins marked "S" "F," and "R" a quantity of assorted Oil tins, and a lot of Empty Casks and Tins, a bundle of rope, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the names of the buyers and the balance shall be paid and goods taken delivery of within three days of the sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 24th December, 1923.

ANYTHING ELECTRICAL & ALLIED
We give you
Or get for you
Or it is not made.
RADIO APPARATUS IN STOCK.
Eastern Electric & Trading Co.
Camp KARACHI.
Bombay—Lahore—Amritsar.
Telegrams:—"ELECTRIC" Karachi.

DR. D. WRITER & CO.
"TIKLI" Brand Tablet Manufacturers of Quinine, Purgative, Vegetable Laxative, etc., etc. and Medicated Lozenges.
Private formulas rendered in plain or sugar-coated tablet form, at reasonable rate.
Please call for our FREE LIST.
Address:—CORNER GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY NO. 7.
B.

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AMUSEMENTS.

ONLY FOR 15 DAYS.

Circus! To-Night!! Circus!!!

AND

Matinee Daily at 5 P.M.

ROYAL BAHADUR CIRCUS

GOWALIA TANK ROAD,

(Grant Road Tram Terminus.)

30 Continental Star Artistes 30

AND

Several well trained wild animals will present a specially selected Christmas Programme.

Excelsior Theatre

DAILY AT 6-30 AND 10 p. m.

"THE VIRGIN QUEEN"

Featuring DIANA MANNERS.

Empire Theatre

To-day at 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.

"THE GIRL IN THE TAXI"

Featuring Mr. & Mrs. Carter de Haven

Empress Theatre

To-day at 3, 6-30, and 9-30 p. m

"MISSING HUSBANDS"

The Picture That Made Paris Gasp.

IMPERIAL

present

To-night and during this week

Second Instalment

(Six parts)

Here is a picture, which every true Hindu should see.

"PATNI PRATAP"

"PATNI PRATAP"

produce by

MADAN THEATRES LIMITED

featuring

Miss Patience Cooper

Audience of every character will enjoy this picture. It's filled with suspense, surprise, thrill and love interest.

PATHE GAZETTE

Daily 5-15, 7, 8-45, & 10-30 P. M.

Sat. & Sunday Extra Show

3-30 P. M.

PRICE AS USUAL

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

CINEMA MAJESTIC

GIRGAUM

presents

THIS WEEK AGAIN

Hindustan Film Co.'s

Latest production

A QUARREL-GAME OF NARAD

or

RAMA MARUTI YUDDHA.

A beautiful incident of the Ramayana—picturised lavishly and accurately.

Time—Rates—As Usual.

ALEXANDRA CINEMA

Bellasis Road, Byculla

Presents

KATHALYN WILLIAMS

in

TRIMMED IN SCARLET

and

LEATHER PUSHERS

with

Reginald Denny

Time—Rates—As Usual.

Under Public Patronage

Lalitkaladarsha Sangit Natak Mandali

Founded by

Late Mr. KESHAVRAO BHONSLE.

AMRAOTI, GANESH THEATRE.

Saturday 29th Dec. 1923 at 9 p. m. (S.T.)

RAKSHASHI MAHATVAKANKSHA.

Proprietors:—Pendharkar & Chapekar.

COMING! NEXT WEEK!

MR. S. R. S. AIYAR,

ASTROLOGER,

with vast experience in the Far East.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Members of the Subodha Saugeetha Sabha

WILL ENACT

VALLI'S WEDDING

(IN TAMIL.)

Written by Rao Sahib P. SAMBANDA MUDR., B.A., B.L.,

On Monday, 24th December at 9-30 p. m. (S. T.)

at Baliwalla Grand Theatre,

BOMBAY.

TICKETS: Rs. 5, 3, 2, 1, & As. 8.

WEST-END CINEMA

An unusually powerful and intensely human photo-drama!

TO-NIGHT! THIS XMAS WEEK!

A Truly Big Picture

"WHAT'S YOUR REPUTATION WORTH?"

(6 Reels)

Do dreams ever come true? What is a girl's most valued possession? Can a person lose herself in a large city? Will love always find a way? What starts gossips? What happens in a third rate boarding house when one of the boarders has a swell visitor?

Starring the Charming

CORINNE GRIFFITH

The best dressed star of the screen in a photoplay of beauty, contrasts and dramatic lucident. A picture that all will enjoy because of its unusual twist.

The story of a young girl who sacrifices everything in order to make others happy.

"WHAT'S YOUR REPUTATION WORTH?"

The story is one of unusual interest and filled with dramatic incidents. The pleasing little love story is interwoven with the plot and many picturesque and scenic backgrounds enhance the value of this unusual photo-drama.

The Programme includes a 2-Reel Vitagraph Comedy, featuring

LARRY SEMON

To-Night: 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

WEST-END CINEMA

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD).

NOVELTY CINEMA

THE LAST CONCLUDING THREE EPISODES

TO-DAY, MONDAY!

"TWO LITTLE URCHINS"

A Comedy in the Programme.

To-day 3-30; 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

IMPORTANT NEWS!

For the convenience of our Patrons going out of Bombay during the Xmas Holidays the FINAL INSTALMENT of this serial will be screened ONLY FOR TO-DAY.

From TUESDAY and onwards

THE WHOLE SERIAL

will be reshown as under:—

TUESDAY 25th—Episodes 1–2 and 3.
WEDNESDAY 26th—Episodes 4–5 and 6.
THURSDAY 27th—Episodes 7–8 and 9.
FRIDAY 28th—Episodes 10–11 and 12.

Purchasers of THREE Tickets of the Second and Higher Classes AT THE SAME TIME for the First Three Instalments will be ADMITTED FREE for the Fourth Instalment on Friday 28th Inst.

NOVELTY CINEMA

(GRANT ROAD TRAM TERMINUS.)

Mr. Ganpatrao Bodas

WILL ACT IN BOTH THE PERFORMANCES

During the CHRISTMAS WEEK:

(UNDER PUBLIC PATRONAGE)

Lalitkaladarsha Sangit Natak Company:

FOUNDED BY THE LATE MR. KESHAVRAO BHONSLE

PRESENTS

ONLY TWO PERFORMANCES OF

MANAPMAN

(BY K. P. KHADILKAR)

Dhairyadhar—Mr. Pendharkar; Laxmidhar—Mr. Bodas; Bhamini—Mr. Chapekar

on TUESDAY the 25th December, 1923 at (Night) 8-30 P.M.

and

on THURSDAY the 27th December 1923 at (noon) 3 P.M.

IN THE

BALLIWALA GRAND THEATRE

Plan is open and Tickets can be purchased at the New Imperial Theatre (Novelty Cinema,) Grant Road Tram Terminus) DAILY from 8 A.M. to 11 A.M. and 3 P.M. to 8 P.M.

PENDHARKAR AND CHAPEKAR

Under the Patronage of the Gaikwar of Baroda

Gandharv Natak Mandali

GRANT ROAD

NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE

Special for X'Mas Holiday

Monday 24th Dec. 1923 2-30p.m. noon(S.T.)

EKACHPYALA

Tuesday 25th Dec. 1923 at 2-30 p.m. noon (S. T.)

MANAPMAN

Wednesday 26th Dec. 1923 at 2-30 p. m. noon (S. T.)

SAUBHADRA

Manager

GANDHARV NATAK MANDAL

Yashwant Natak Mandali

BOMBAY THEATRE

GRANT ROAD

Monday 24-12-1923 at 3-30 noon

SOUBHADRA

Tuesday 25-12-1923 at 3-30 noon

Chalati-Duniya.

(In Hindi Language)

Wednesday 26-12-1923 at 3-30 noon

Manapman.

Director: SHANKAR RAO SIR NAIK

Manager: K. S. HARDIKAR.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

December 22.

Versowa, Oliver, Busreh.
Vita, Grant, Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

Egremont Holth, New York.
Sultania, Maryless, Calcutta.
Elysia, Kennard, Liverpool.
Havildar, Nixon, Calcutta.
City of Calcutta, Brown, Liverpool.
Castle Porgiano, Bouganind, Genoa.
City of Canterbury, Brenner Shanghai, etc.
British Fern, Unley, Mahomerah.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday:—

Steamer Sura Nevada, for Antwerp etc.
Steamer Swazi, for New York.
Steamer Meerkirk, for Calcutta.

S. S. Versowa:—The B. I. S. N. Cow.'s steamer Versowa, 1957 tons, Captain Oliver arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh with a general cargo.

S. S. Vita:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s Karachi mail steamer Vita, 1955 tons, Captain Grant, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Egremont:—Messrs. Vilkart Bros. steamer Egremont, 5256 tons, Captain D. Holth, sailed from harbour on Saturday for New York, with a general cargo.

S. S. Elysia:—Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.'s steamer Elysia, 4211 tons, Captain J. Kinnard, sailed from harbour on Saturday for Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. City of Calcutta:—Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co.'s steamer City of Calcutta, 4899 tons, Captain J. Brown, sailed from harbour on Saturday for Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Castle Porgiano:—M. Italiana steamer, Castle Porgiano, 3292 tons, Captain G. Bouganind, sailed from harbour on Saturday for Genoa with a general cargo and 2 passengers.

S. S. City of Canterbury:—Messrs. Killick Nixon and Coy.'s steamer City of Canterbury 5357 tons Captain D. B. Bremner sailed on Saturday from harbour for Shanghai etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(SATURDAY, December 22.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Sued.

1 Andes Maru 4847 Japan, 28/12, O S Kaisha.
2 Mantua, 5889, London, 5/1, M M. & Co.
3 Sultania, 2758 Calcutta, 22/12, Shushtary & Co.
4 Aurora 3607 Durban 26/12 M M& Co.
5 Trimulgherry 3179 Dunkirk 3/1/24 M M & Co.
6 Elysia 4002, Liverpool, 24/12 Graham & Co.
7 Domala 5134 U. Kingdom, 11/1/24, M M & Co.
8 Wakasa Maru 3804 Kobe 2/1 N Y Kaisha.
10 Baron Cawdor, 3677 Japan, 3/1/24, N Y. Kaisha.
11 C Calcutta 4902, Karachi 22/12 K N & Co.
12 Marienfels, 4679 K'chi, 6/1 W and A Graham and Co.
13 Gudrum Maersk Genova, 3037, N. F., Graham & Co.
14 Tevere 4441, Trieste 1/1/24 L. Triestino.
15 Mirzapore 4134 Kobe, N F, M M & Co.
16 Clan Monroe 3668, Coast ports, J F & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Karachi, 124 Verawal N F, R E Collins & Co.
4 Kilindini 129 Aleppy, N.F. R E Collins & Co.
5 Accra 1751, N F, D M Khandwani.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B Chakla 1727 K'chi, 22/12 M M & Co.
F Hohenfels 1700, K'chi 27/12, Graham & Co.
H Barjora 1908 P Gulf 27/12 M M & Co
K Tangistan 2672, Busra N F, A Nemazee & Co.
C Stornest 2519 Hull, N F T M & Co.
F Celain 3899, Calcutta, 29/12, M M & Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED FOR BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Morea due about 28th December, Agent P and O S N Co.

Plassy due about 4th January, Agent P and O S N Co.

Mooltan due about 11th January, Agent P and O S N Co.

Delta due about 18th January, Agent P and O S N Co.

Naldera due about 25th January, Agent P and O S N Co.

Malwa due about 1st February, Agent P and O S N Co.

Maloja due about 8th February, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Mashobra due about 31st December, Agent I S N Co.
Saigoma (not fixed), Agent B I S N Co.
Moravada (not fixed), Agent B I S N Co.
Jeypore (not fixed) Agent B I S N Co
Lahore (not fixed) Agent B I S N Co.
Mandala (not fixed) Agent B I S N Co
Dumana (not fixed), Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Vindelia due about 26th December, Agent W and A Graham Co

Massilia due about 7th January, Agent W and A Graham Co.

Clan Macmillan due about 24th December, Agent J F Co.

Circassia due about 22nd, January, Agent W & A Graham Co.

Olympia due about 5th February Agent W & A Graham Co.

Clan Colquhun, due about 5th January, Agent J F Co.

City of Newcastle due about 27th December, Agent K N Co.

Castalia due about 24th Februry, Agent W and A Graham Co.

Branksome Hall (not fixed), Agent K N Co.

City of Yokohama (not fixed), Agent K N Co.

Clan Malcolm (not fixed), Agent J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Goldenfels due about 30th December, Agent

Falkenfels due about 12th January, Agent W and A Graham Co.

Asanfels due about 16th January, Agent W and A Graham Co.

Rheinfels due about 25th January, Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Moorkerk due about 24th December Agent E D Sassoon Co.

Leederkerk due about 12th January, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

Noordkerk due about 2nd February Agent E D Sassoon Co.

Streetfkerk due about 23rd February, Agent E D Sassoon Co

FROM HULL.

Othello, due about 28th December, Agent J F Co.

Ariosto (not fixed), Agent J F Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Anssa due about 6th January, Agent L T Co.

Gerania (due about 27th December, Agent L T Co.

FROM GENOA.

Aquileia due about 3rd January, Agent M Italiana.

Capodimonte due about 12th January, Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Benares due about 3rd January, Agent W and A Graham Co.

Homestead due about 8th January, Agent Volkart Bros.

FROM KOBE, ETC.

Lima Maru due about 28th December, Agent N Y K.

Ryugin Maru due about 28th December, Agent O S Kaisha.

Penang Maru due about 3rd January Agent N Y Kaisha.

Argun Maru due about 25th December Agent O S Kaisha.

Burma Maru due about 11th January, Agent O S Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Soudan due about 30th December, Agents B and O S N Co.

Kaiser-i-Hind due about 11th January, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karagola due about 30th December, Agents B I S N Co.

Karapara due about 15th January, Agent B I S N Co.

Khandala due about 27th January, Agent B I S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Duns Law (not fixed), Agent W and A Graham Co.

EXPORTS.

December 22.

S. S. Gudrum Maersk for Genoa:—2 cases cry cotton fly waste, B Meyer and Co, 24 bags Akund cotton sample, Purshottam Ranchiddas, 220 bags Indian raw cotton, Khimji Vishram.

For Barcelona:—9 cases cry cotton fly waste, B Meyer and Co, 200 bales Indian raw cotton, G K Kaisha.

S. S. Sierra Nevada for Dunkirk:—2000 tons manganese ore, Cox's Shipping Agency, 13000 cwts Indian Linseed, Rally Bros.

S. S. Trevitore for Havre:—3000 cwt Ind. Rape seed, Rally Bros, 4000 cwts Ind. Linseed, Rally Bros, 105 cwts Gum Arabic, Shamji Chamsi, 110 cwts Indian raw cotton, Japan Cotton T. Co, 715 cwts Indian raw cotton Volkart Bros, 320 cwts Indian raw cotton, G K Kaisha, 56 cwts Indian raw cotton F. P. F F Campbell and Co.

For Dunkirk:—2200 cwts Indian Linseed, Rally Bros, 330 bales Indian raw cotton, T M Kaisha, 110 bales Indian raw cotton, Volkart Bros, 110 bales Indian Raw cotton, K M Nathoo, 2000 bales cotton raw, Louis Dreyfus, 1000 cwts Poppy seed, Louis Drewfus.

S. S. Mathiana for Hull:—2000 cwts Indian wheat, Rally Bros, 2475 cwts Indian gram, Rally Bros, 36900 cwts Indian cotton seed, Rally Bros, 18000 cwts cotton seed, Volkart Bros.

S. S. Mantua for Marseilles:—20000 cwts Indian castor seed, Rally Bros.

S. S. City of Calcutta for Liverpool:—20 bales cry cotton fly, Khimji Vishram, 60 bales wool F P, F F Campbell and Co, 200 bales Indian raw cotton, G Sookhamund, 500 bales Indian raw cotton, G Dossa and Co.

For Manchester:—1 case Personal Effects, Robert E Whittle, 1 sea chest Books and Literature, Robert E Whittle, 1 case Furniture, Robert E Whittle, 150 bales Indian raw cotton, Rally Bros.

S. S. Stornest for Hull:—18000 cwts cotton seed, Volkart Bros, 1000 cwts Indian groundnut oil, cakes samples, Anant and Co.

For Ghent:—50 bales Indian raw cotton, Volkart Bros.

For Antwerp:—43 bales Indian cotton, Khimji Vishram.

S. S. Clan Maurde, for Antwerp:—140 tons, Manganese ore, Turner Morrison and Co.

S. S. Egremont for New York:—313 bales Indian raw cotton, Rally Bros.

S. S. Elysia for Liverpool:—476 bales Indian cotton, Rally Bros.

S. S. Hohenfels for Antwerp:—122 bales Indian raw cotton, Rally Bros, 100 bales Indian raw cotton, T M Kaisha.

For Ghent:—56 bales Indian raw cotton, Rally Bros, 10 bales Indian raw cotton, G K Kaisha.

S. S. Tevere for Trieste:—355 bales, Indian raw cotton, K H. Kayam and Co.

S. S. Wakosa Maru for Hongkong:—10 cases Ghatty Ghee, R C Pucerni and Co.

S. S. Barin Chowde for Kobe:—500 bales Indian raw cotton, Japan Cotton Trading Co, 1000 bales Indian raw cotton, G K Kaisha.

S. S. Andes Maru, for Kobe:—3000 bales Indian raw cotton, T M Kaisha, 1000 bales Indian raw cotton, G K Kaisha, 200 bales Indian raw cotton, Suzuki and Co.

Fir Nagoya:—1000 bales Indian raw cotton, G K Kaisha.

For Yokkaichi:—1000 bales Indian raw cotton, G K Kaisha.

For Osaka:—500 bales Indian raw cotton, G K Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

December 22.

S. S. Trafford Hall, from Liverpool, Agents Killick Nixon and Co:—15547 bdles steel hoops 13 bales Paper, 256 bales old newspapers, 3125 bdles G. C. Sheets, 42 Bales wool taps, 597 cases, soap, 1000 boxes soaps, 1350 kegs paint, 40 cases Table salt, 102 crates Tiles, 144 sk cs Tiles, 170 Pulleys, 100 bgs sulphate of Alumina, 184 Pcs. Earthenware, 1030 drums Bleaching Powder, 400 drums Caustic soda, 54 cases Bobbins, 299 bundles copper wire, 2312 Boxes Tin plates, 3 Drums Transformer oil, 1630 steel springs, 46 cases underframes, 93 cases cottons, 152 cases cotton yarn, 41 bales cotton yarn, 576 bundles G P Sheets, 160 pkgs butters, 63 bales wool cloth, 100 cases magnesia, 760 axle boxes, 39 boxes automobiles.

From Glasgow:—83 cases cotton, 64 bales cotton yarn, 50 bales Paraffin wax, 5241 G I R W Pipes, 32 bales paper, 500 rels nahvi soil traps, 300 rels nahvi soil bundles, 96 drums metal culact, 14 drums Lubricating oil, 127 drums, T I B Pipes, 650 C I Pipes, 21680 Pcs. Fire bricks, 22 cases Fire bricks, 2468 cases whisky, 1000 bdles G C Sheets, 362 bdles Tube Galvd., 329 kegs khaki Paint, 435 steel plates, 39 cases wine, 80 Hnds ale.

S. S. Malacca Maru, from Osaka, Agents N. N. Kaisha:—396 bales cotton sheetings, 349 cases cotton shirtings, 78 cases cotton shirtings, 320 cases cotton drills, 120 cases safety matches, 315 cases sulphur matches, 450 corks Redtead, 50 cases Biscuits.

From Kobe:—50 bags alaraniseed, 131 cases sulphur matches, 84 cases Porcelain, 60 cases umbrellawaze, 215 bales cotton sheeting, 134 cases match boxes, 73 cases safety matches, 100 cases Refined Camphor, 40 bags mats.

From Nagoya:—100 cases Porcelain, 135 bags, cotton sheeting, 25 bags cotton drill.

From Shanghai:—842 chests Tea, 172 bdles Tea, 260 bales cotton sheeting.

From Hongkong:—50 bags sugar candy, From Moji:—45 bales cotton sheeting.

From Singapore:—260 bags sago flour, 586 bags Betel nuts, 702 bdle Rattans, 665 pcs Planks, 95 bdles Planks.

(Continued from column 6.)

suitable provision for making such transactions illegal. By its present action the Board has added to the number of muddles that it has already made in the trade and which have not been for the benefit of the trading community but allowed exploitation by the foreigners. The Board, will, however, understand that being itself a chartered body, it does not lie within its province to be issuing notifications at sweet will over matters which are not within its purview, without being sanctioned by the trade and these innovatiin duly recognised.—Yours etc.

W. T. HALAI.

Bombay, December 20.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, December 23.

The depression persists in the Southwest of the Bay and a few falls of rain occurred in Southeast Madras and Tenasserim.

A depression developed over Rajputana yesterday and gave local rain in East Punjab and Northwest United Provinces.

The chief amounts are:—Mergui one inch, Roorkee, Chakrata and Hissar, a quarter.

No further information has been received about the storm in the Arabian sea.

Forecast:—A decrease in East Punjab.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 21st Dec. 1923.

Means of observations taken at 6 a. m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m..

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.		29.895 inches
Temperature of Air		77.4 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer		70.0 "
Dew Point		65 6 "
Relative humidity of Air		68% "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)		2 2 "
Maximum temperature of Air		85 3 "
Minimum do. do.		71 1 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		E.WNW.NW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight		miles 93

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER: Bombay Mean Time	HIGH WATER: Depth on Sill	LOW WATER: Bombay Mean Time	LOW WATER: Depth on Sill
	Dec.	h. m. ft. in.	h. m. ft. in.	h. m. ft. in.	h. m. ft. in.
W.	26	1 3 29 1	26	7 12 13 9	
		14 54	26 6	18 47	19 4
Th.	27	1 34	28 11	27	7 48 13 0
		15 30	26 4		19 22 10 10
Sat.	22	.. ..	..	22	.. ..
S	23	22-13-28	28 4		.. ..
		2-11-0	26 3	23	.. ..
..	24	0 0	28 5	24	6 3 19 3
		11 38	26 9		17 40 16 0
Tu.	25	0 32	29 1	25	6 38 19 1
		14 15	26 6		18 12 16 1
F.	26	2 9	28 6	28	8 24 19 7
		14 15	26 0		19 58 17 0

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—So far the vagaries of the East Indian Cotton Association have so surprised the public mind that it would be futile to refer to them anew. So recently as the 29th ultimo, we see them issuing the notice prontotting the Hedge contracts and thereby fixing the rates, which would be tantamount to encouraging the gamble of the worse type. They have now issued the following notification:—

NOTICE.

(1) In regard to notice No. 124/HE/ 2 dated the 29th November 1923, whereby the Board notified the Trade that trading in Hedge Contracts was prohibited from 30th December 1923, at rates higher than those mentioned in the said notice, the Board has decided to withdraw and hereby withdraws the said prohibition and notice and the previous prohibitions notified and notifies the Trade that all trading is now unrestricted.

(2) The Board wishes to warn members of the Association that the America Market, and in sympathy with it the Indian Cotton Market may be liable to wild fluctuations during the rest of the season and urges upon members of the Association the desirability of acting with the utmost caution in their dealings hereafter. The Board will not countenance any proposal for fixing maximum or minimum rates or for altering Settlement Rates on account of violent fluctuations for the rest of the season.

(3) Teji Mandi option business proves itself to be a great menace to the smooth working of the Cotton Trade. The Board, therefore, hereby announces to all members that fresh trading in such option business is severly condemned and will not be recognised by the Board and any member so trading will be considered and dealt with as violating this notice."

With regard to item No. 1, of the said notice would they not enlighten the public of the reasons which led them to issue the said notice? Would they not acquaint the public with the action very recently taken when the market was dropping down? Did they stop the rates from going down or would anybody explain the actions of this worthy body—chartered by our retired Governor Sir George Lloyd? Since they have been so very solicitous for the protection of the Bears, did they do so when Bulls were in need of their motherly protection?

The warning contained in the item No. 2 may be exceedingly pleasant to the public mind but from whence did they derive the wisdom of warning the public against fluctuations in America and why did they warn the public that they would not now countenance any proposal for the fixing the maximum or minimum rates or for altering the Settlement dates on account of violent fluctuation for the rest of the season? It is a clearly established fact that these Bears who desire to secure the charter on the plea of reducing the gamble in cotton, have on the contrary been encouraging it. When the Raiders have been themselves the Bears and raiders they have had one thousand and one pretexts to invent for the purposes of telling the world, that the position in India did not admit of cotton procuring higher rates. Then would the East Indian Cotton Association and those interested be for spot? But their action with regard to item No. 3 in the said notice is preposterous enough. I recollect that the first committee was appointed by the trade before the Cotton Contract Board came into existence of which I was also a member, and while discussing the matter with Mr. Wilde, the Chairman of the said Board the main objection was taken to the change in the constitution on the apprehension of interference with their "Teji Mandi." They wanted that the "Calls and Puts" and option transactions should not in any way be interferred with. If Mr. Wilde were here he would certainly bear me out. I have gone through the rules and constitution of the Association and I see no justification for the authority which this Board pretends to assume. As the Association is working under the Government Charter the Director of Information would no doubt enlighten the public as to whether there is any justification for the assumption by the Board of the right to overstep the rules and regulations in this matter? If it is an evil to be remedied constitutionally it must be remedied in a constitutional way. The assumption of authority by the Board, to my mind, and either severly condemning or declining to recognise or declaring the trade of any member in violation of their notice, becomes a menace by itself to the smooth working of the cotton trade, especially when it comes without consulting the various panels forming the trade, and convening this meeting in a constitutional way, and thereafter applying to the authorities in case the trade so requires either to amend the charter or to make the

(Continued in column 5.)

AMERICAN MARKETS.

MESSRS. A. NORDEN & CO'S. REPORT

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.

Cotton:—The prominent market factor is still the endeavour of the cotton trade of the world to readjust its position to the progressive reductions of crop indications during the last two months. Another proof of the trying times facing the trade was furnished by the Census Report of yesterday, giving the total ginned to December 14th as 8,368,683 Bales, against 8,869,978 Bales last year and 7,274,201 bales in 1921, and in view of the practical exhaustion reported from nearly every part of the cotton belt, the evidence is becoming more and more convincing that all idea of a crop of 10,000,000 Bales or over must be abandoned. The only question is how much below that figure the total will be and popular opinion is verging decidedly toward a further cut to well below 9,500,000 Bales. We see no reason, however, to modify our own estimate to 9,750,000 Bales.

With the market finally above the 35 cent level, it appears, looking backward, that the threatened drastic curtailment of mill operations when cotton was practically ten cents a pound lower, has not materialized to any extent, the domestic consumption for October having been 9,000 Bales larger than last year, while for the three months of the season there is only a decrease of 37,000 Bales, with exports for the three months 276,000 Bales ahead of last year. On the contrary, a rather curious future is that that is less talk of curtailment now than there was two months ago, while Manchester, from which centre at that time doleful complaints were being circulated, is now reported as doing a large and profitable business for India and other overseas points. It looks as if the manufacturing and merchandizing world had decided to give up the expectation of a return to lower prices and go ahead regardless of price level, covering their needs as reasonably favourable opportunities present themselves.

We fear, however, that those reasonable opportunities will become scarcer and scarcer as the season progress, and we believe every slight reaction should be taken advantage of to stock up.

Coffee:—The strong point of the market continues to be the short interest in the December position, which may be advanced further before the final liquidation. The rest of the market has a heavy appearance and would seem favourable to sales on bulges. There is plenty of coffee for everybody already assured for the next two years, and sooner or later it must move more freely towards the consuming centres. When it does, lower prices will be seen.

Sugar:—The market has had a strong undertone, partly on English buying of new crops and partly on fears of political disturbances in Cuba but probably influenced mainly by the manipulation of December, boosting of that position is perhaps a screen for supplying the new crop demand on what looks like a very high basis, and sales of March on such bulges should result profitably in due course, regardless of what may be the later course of the market.

The Chicago Market:—A broad view of the Wheat situation with the record of market fluctuations of the last few months in mind, i that the bearish features have been worked threadbare and that while there may be further weak spots, especially while the December liquidation is being completed, the general price level is not likely to be affected materially. At the same time, there is nothing in sight to warrant the expectation of materially higher prices, as there is plenty of Wheat in the world and some to to spare. Corn seems more likely to show considerable decline in due course, but temporarily both markets would appear more favourable to moderate scalping operations than to a stand on either side.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Statement of affairs as on 14th Dec.

LIABILITIES.		
Subscribed Capital ..	..	11,25 00 000
Capital Paid up ..	..	5,62 50 000
Reserve ..	..	4,35 00 000
Public Deposits ..	..	7,74 12 000
Other Deposits ..	..	75,37 45 000
Loans against securities per contra ..	..	....
Loans from the Government of India under Section 19A of the Paper Currency Act, against Inland bills discounted and purchased per contra ..	..	.....
Contingent Liabilities ..		.....
Sundries		1,57 19 000
Rupees ..		94,66 26 000
ASSETS.		
Government Securities ..		1,93 09 000
Other authorized securities under the Act ..	..	1,28 82 000
Loans	..	20,78 36 000
Cash Credits	..	32,70 51 000
Inland bills discounted and purchased ..	..	7,34 76 000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased ..	..	25 20 000
Bullion	..	.....
Dead Stock	..	2,49 39 000
Liability of constituents for contingent liabilities per contra	..	.....
Sundries	..	87 03 000
Balances with other Banks		25 90 000
		76,93 06 000
Cash	..	17,73 20 000
Rupees ..		94,66 26 000

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 22.

B C RATE—
Bank's selling T T, 1/5 3/32.
Bank's selling D D, 1/4 1/8.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T, 1/5 5/32.
Bank's selling D D, 1/5 3/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A, 1/5 7/16.
Bank's buying T T, 1/5 7/32.
Bank's buying D D, 1/5 1/4.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 583.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A, Frcs 633.
Bank's buying D D, Frcs 623.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T, Rs. 151.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P, Rs. 143.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D, Rs. 166.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D, Rs. 239.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D, Rs. 165¼.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D, Rs. 324.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York, Dols 4.35.
London—Paris, Frcs 85.00.
London—Switzerland, Frcs 25.00.
London—Brussels, Frcs 96.10.
London—Rome, Liras 101.00.
London—Berlin, Marks .....
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady market.

	London, Dec 22.
Telegraph Transfers ..	1/5 1/4 Firm
Bar Gold	£ ...
Bar Silver Spot	33 1/2 Steady.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay Dec. 22. Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/5 5/32
Bank Demand	1/5 3/16
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1/5 1/2
Fcs. Demand	580
American Dollars	324
Hongkong Dollars	166
Shanghai	239
Japan	150 3/4
Singapore	165 1/2

Market—Steady.

	London, Dec. 21
Rentes 3 per cent.	52 3/4
Bar Silver Spot	33 3/8
„ „ 2 months hence	32 5/8

Closing Tone of Silver—India buying—China sold—Uncertain.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5th July 1923.
Interest day to-day loans:—1 3/4.
Interest 7 day market loans:—2 3/8.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

	London, Dec. 21.
Exchange on London in Paris ..	84.60
„ „ „ Germany	...
„ „ „ Italy ..	100 84
Stockholm	16.55
Christiania	29.33
Amsterdam	11.49
Switzerland	25.02
Belgium, (yesterday's)	99.25
Athens „	Notreceived
	New York 21.
Demand Bills	4.34.62

CONTINENTAL EXCHANGE.

	London, Dec 21
Belgium	96.10
Athens	225.00
Cuban Sugar March Sellers ..	£ 25/9

WAR LOANS, ETC

	London, Dec. 21
Funding Loan 4% 1960/90 ..	£ 86 3 4 +1/4
Victory Bonds 4% ..	£ 91 1/4 +1/2
War Loan 5% 1929/47 ..	£ 99 11/16 +1/4
Consols 2 1/2% ..	£ 55 3/8 +1/4
Rupee Paper 3 1/2% ..	„ 42 1/2 unchged.
Indian Stock 3 1/2% ..	„
(Sterling Loan) ..	„ 65 1/2
Govt. Securities 3% ..	„ 55 3/4 +1/4

	London, Dec. 21.
Conversion Loan	£ 75 11/16
5 1/2 per cent. Indian Loan ..	„ 100
7 „ „ „ ..	„ 114 —

DISCOUNTS.

	London, Dec. 21.
DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st ..	3 7/16
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 1/2
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 „ ..	4 1/2
„ „ „ „ 6	4 3/4
5 per cent. Rentes	24 1/8

BULLION.

Bombay, Dec. 22.

Sovereigns ready, Rs. 15-13.
Sovereigns forward, Rs. 15-13-6.
Bar gold ready, Rs. 25-3-9.
Bar gold forward, Rs. 25-3-3.
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 25-3-3.
Bar silver ready, Rs. 79-11.
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 79-11.
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 79-12.

LONDON, Dec. 21.

Bar gold ready, s. 94-7.
Silver ready, d. 33-6.
Silver forward, d. 32-10.
TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet and steady, India bought, China sold, Market uncertain.

GOLD.

Bombay, Dec. 22.

Ready:—23—3—0

Vaida.	Opening	Highest	Lowest.	At 6 p.m.
Magsar	25—1—6	25—3—0	..	25—3—0
Posh	25—1—6	25—3—0	..	25—3—0

Teji Mandi.
Magsar —
Posh 0—5—0
Tone.—Market Steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, Dec. 22.

Ready:—79—12—0

Vaida	Opening	Highest	Lowest.	At 6 p. m.
Magsar	79— 8—0	79—11—0		79—11—0
Posh	79—10—0	79—13—0		79—13—0

Teji Mandi.
Magsar ...
Posh 1—8—0
Tone—Market Steady.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, Dec. 22.

A further advance of 18 to 36 points in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market advanced on foreign and local buying. Liverpool has been reported 33 to 42 points higher.

Owing to a moderate advance in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning at Rs. 662, i.e., only Re. 1 higher than yesterday's closing rate for F. G. Broach April-May. At the opening of the market prominent Marwari Shroffs and a Japan House were sellers which caused the market to give way to Rs. 654½. Around this level Commission Houses, offices and jobbers were buyers and the values improved to Rs. 659, but again eased to Rs. 656 on jobbers selling and finally closed at the same rate at 3-30 p.m. At Cotton Green the Bazar opened at Rs. 653, declined to Rs. 647 on selling by a well-known Indore operator and closed at Rs. 648 at 5-30 p.m.

Fine Oomra December-January opened at Rs. 630 and gradually gave way to Rs. 623½ on selling by Shroffs and Commission Houses. Going up to Rs. 628 the Bazar closed at Rs. 625. Whilst Oomra March opened at Rs. 619 and dropped to Rs. 614½ on Offices selling. Buying by Commission Houses raised the market to Rs. 619 the Bazar finally closing at Rs. 616. F. G. Bengal December-January was quoted Rs. 544 whilst March Rs. 541.

Our market for ready cotton was steady yesterday with a fairly good demand, and about 7,000 bales are reported to have been sold.

COTTON BAZAR CLOSING QUOTATIONS (5-30 P. M.)

	Bombay, Dec. 22.	
Fully Good Broach	April May ..	648
Fully Good Bengal	Dec. Jan. ..	536
„	March ..	522
Fine Oomra ..	Dec. Jan. ..	616
Fine Oomra ..	March ..	608

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 22.

Description.	Super-Fine	Fine	F. Good	Good	
M. G. Bengal and Sind Punjab	585	575	560	..	
M. G. Oomra No. 3	665	655	640	..	
M. G. Central Provinces No. 1	695	685	670		
M. G. Central Provinces No. 2	680	670	655		

E. I. C. ASSN. QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 22.

Fully Good Broach	April/May ..	661
Fully Good Bengal	Dec./Jan ..	536
Fully Good Bengal	March ..	536
Fine Oomra ..	Dec./Jan. ..	619
Fine Oomra ..	March. ..	610

	Liverpool, Dec. 21 Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	4000
„ „ Sales of East Indian ..	750
Mid. Americans spot	20 23
Tone,—Quiet.	
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	23 15
New York, 11 a.m. Mar. ..	35,27—8
(As known in Liverpool at May closing time.) .. July.	35.50—.5 34.56—.2
New Orleans 10 a.m. Oct. ..	33.95
„ „ „ „ Jan. ..	35.10

	Liverpool, Dec. 22. To-day's prices.
Jan. ..	20.36 +6
Cotton Del. M. U. G. O. C. Mar. ..	20.31 +9
Liverpool. May ..	20.14 +9
July ..	19.62 +9

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

	Liverpool, Dec 22 To-day's Price.
Months.	
Dec	20.47 +19
Jan	20.49 +19
Feb.	—
Mar.	20.40 +18
April	—
May	20.21 +17
June	—
July	19.70 +17
Aug.	—
Sept.	—
Oct.	16.46 +10
Nov.	—
Dec.	—
Egyptian Jan. ..	—
Mar.	21.35
May.	23.50
July	23.50

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Dec. 22.

3½ per cent Government Paper, Rs. 63/6.
5 per cent War Loan, Rs. 99-10.
5 per cent Loan due 1933, Rs. 96-2.
5 per cent Tax Free Loan due 1945-55, Rs. 95-4.
4 per cent Conversion Loan, Rs. 83.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925, 102-4.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928, Rs. 102-8.
6 per cent Bonds due 1927, Rs. 100-12.
6 per cent Bonds due 1930, Rs. 102.
6 per cent Bonds due 1932, Rs. 103.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935, Rs. 106-8.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974, Rs. 74-8.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930, Rs. 101.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974, Rs. 74.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49, Rs. 101.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974, Rs. 74.

SHARES.

Bombay, Dec. 22.

Market closed quiet. The following are the closing rates:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1380, India 80, Central 25-8 and Eastern Bank 71.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 450 n, Apollo 26/4, Bombay Cotton 615, Bombay Dyeing 845, Century 427/8, Cent. India 527/8, Colaba Land 155, Coorla 152/8 xd, Crescent 218/12, Dawn 640, Edw. Sassoon 230, Elphinstone 52/8, Fazulbhoy 855, Gokak 115, Ind. Bleaching 192/8, Ind. Malwa 498/12. Jamshed Mfg. 160, Kastoorchand 200, Kohinoor 1420, New Great 522/8, Pabani 280, Pearls 585, Phoenix 490, Shapurji 227/8, Simplex 357/8, Swan 860, Swadeshi 526/4, Tata Mill 405 and Vishnu Cotton 2000.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 285, B. Burma 275, B. Burma N I. 65 n, Bt. Burma Pet 5/2, Bombay Tramway 91/4, Bombay Steam 88/12, Bundi Cement 10/4, Katni ord 85, Katni def 210 n, New India 13/8, Shivrajpur 37/8, Tata Iron ord 29, Tata Iron def 111/4, Tata Hydro 690 xd, and Scindia Steam 6/12.

Chartered Bank ..	..	..	2 10 3/8
Hongkong ..	..	..	123 1/2
National ..	..	..	42 —
Eastern Bank ..	..	..	5 3/8
P & O. Banking Corp. ..	..	..	12 —

Jan				20.49 +19
Feb.				—
Mar.				20.40 +18
April				—
May				20.21 +17
June				—
July				19.70 +17
Aug.				—
Sept.				—
Oct.				16.46 +10
Nov.				—
Dec.				—
Egyptian Jan.				—
Mar.				21.35
May.				23.50
July				23.50

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Liverpool, Dec. 21. Today's Prices.
December	20.28 +48
January	20.30 +49
February	20.23 +43
March	20.22 +44
April	20.09 +38
May	20.04 +37
June	19.85 +34
July	19.53 +33
August	18.59 +29
September	18 10 +25
October	16.36 +26
November	16 00 +24
December	15.85 +24
Tone—Firm.	

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

	Liverpool, Dec, 21.
M. G. Bengal Good, ...	13.40
„ „ Fully Good	13.80
„ „ Fine	14.2
No. 1 Oomra, Good	14.60
„ „ „ Fully Good	15.10
„ „ „ Fine	15.60
M. G. Broach, Good	16.70
„ „ Fully Good	17.10
„ „ Fine	17.60
M. G. Scinde, Good	13.30
„ „ Fully Good	13.75
„ „ Fine	14.10

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Liverpool, Dec, 21, To-day's Prices.
December	22.95 +85
January	23.00 +85
February	23. 3 +85
March	23.25 +85
April	23.33 +85
May	23.42 +87
June	23.44 +87
July	21.47 +87
August	23.27 +87
September	23.07 +87
October	22.80 +1.50
November	22.35 +1.25
December	—

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London Dec, 21.

Total Actual Export	3,000
„ Forwarded	69,000
„ Imports	121,000
„ Stock	598,000
Actual Weekly Sales	26,000

MANCHESTER MARKET.

There has been increased inquiry in cloths with a firmer tone. Yarns:—Better held with a small turn over.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

	New York. Dec. 21.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports ..	24,000
„ Exports to Great Britain ..	—
„ „ Continent	1.000
Futures at New York	
„ „ „ Jan. ..	34.82 +27
„ „ „ Mar. ..	35.23 +36
„ „ „ May. ..	35.33 +28
„ „ „ July. ..	34.45 +18
Spot Cotton at New York ..	36.40 +55
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..	.5.00 + 25
Futures „ „ Mar. ..	35.13 +21
„ „ „ May ..	34.95 +20
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	10 11/16
Silver Foreign mined	64 3/8

AMERICAN MARKETS.

	New York, Dec. 21,
Week's Receipts at U.S. Ports ..	216000
„ Exports to Great Britain ..	137000
„ „ to France and Continent ..	107000
„ „ to Japan ..	9000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports ..	1012000
at Interior Ports ..	1123000

AMERICAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

	New York, Dec. 22. To-day's Prices.	
Futures at New York.	Jan. ..	34.77—5
	Mar. ..	35.14—9
	May ..	35.24—9
	July ..	34.42—3

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Dec. 22.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

Ready.	Bazar. Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30 ..	41 0 0	6 10 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	39 0 0	6 6 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla ..	42 0 0	6 13 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi ..	10 9 0	11 2 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 9 0	11 2 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11 5 0	12 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	13 11 0	14 3 0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	13 7 0	13 15 0
Teelseed, White 85-15 ..	82 0 0	15 12 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 ..	72 0 0	14 12 0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50 ..	70 0 0	13 14 0
Teelseed, Black	63 0 0	13 8 0
Poppyseed, White	12 14 0	13 10 0
Groundnuts	71 0 0	
Mowrasee	9 4 0	9 8 0
Barley	31 0 0	
Castorseed	73 0 0	14 14 0
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery	40 0 0	5 11 0
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, April/May ..	7 4 6	
Linseed, April/May ..	13 0 0	
Groundnuts D. J. ..	70 8 0	
Teelseed Gajar 85-15 D/J	15 12 0	

WHEAT.

London, Dec, 21.

ROZARIO SANTA FE—62 1/2 lbs.	
J/F Paid.	41/6
BARLETTA RUSSO—62 1/2 lbs.	
J/F Buyers	41/
AUSTRALIAN D/J Paid Sellers ..	44/9
KARACHI BARLEY D/J	31/
WHEAT Choice White Karachi, per 480 lbs. C.I.F. D/J Value	46/

"RUGBY"

A REAL CAR

An Important and Brilliant accomplishment in history of the Automobile Industry, proving Quality Automobile-Standardized in construction and operation at the lowest possible price **to-day**

Rs. **3,000** with battery Ignition

Rs. **3,250** with magneto Ignition.

Both with self-starter.

5 SEATER TOURING

FRENCH MOTOR CAR Co., Ltd.

New Queen's Road, BOMBAY.

Telegram: "DIAMOTO." Phone No. 1712.

LINSEED.	London, Dec 21.
LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags	
Apl./May Sellers	£ 19 3/8
Tone,—Firm but buyers holding off.	
RAW LINSEED OIL Naked spot net	
„ Dec. Value	£ 41 7/8
„ Jan./Apl Paid	„ 39 3/8

JAVA SUGAR.

	London, Dec. 21
Fine White Java C. & F Calcutta December Sellers	32/ 9
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July Sellers	24/ 6
Do July/Sept Sellers	24/
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay July Sellers	24/10
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi July Sellers	24/10
Tone—Steadiily held.	

METALS.

	London, Dec. 21
English best Selected Copper ..	£ 66—
Standard Copper G. M. B. ..	„ 61 1/2
Copper Brazings	„ 83
Yellow Metal	„ 7 3/4
Hard Spelter	„ 29
Tone,—	
TIN BLOCK	£ 238

METAL—LOCAL MARKET.

BRASS.

	Bombay, Dec. 22. per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	3/4	65 12 0
Brass	1/	64 8 0
Brass	1 1/4	64 8 0
Brass	1 1/2	64 8 0
Brass	1 3/4	64 8 0
Brass	2/	64 3 0

COPPER.

	Bombay, Dec. 22. per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, English	3/4	71 0 0
Copper	1/	71 0 0
Copper	1 1/4	71 0 0
Copper	1 1/2	71 0 0
Copper, American	1 1/2	71 8 0
Copper	1 3/4	74 8 0
Copper	2/	74 8 0
Japanese Copper Bars		61 0 0
Panch Teka Joint		27 0 0
Copper, English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		40 0 0
Pat Klai		66 0 0
Lead, Country		20 0 0
German Brass M 3/4		63 8 0
German Brass 1, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 1 3/4 to 2		66 4 0
English Copper 1 3/4 to 2		73 0 0
American Copper 3/4 to 1, 1 1/4		71 8 0

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Jan-Feb.	12 1/2
Plantation First Latex Crepe Do	14 1/8
Tone—Steady. Very little business.	

Metal Market will be closed till Thuurday.

FREIGHT.

London, Dec. 21.

Freight of Coal Cardiff to Bombay .. 13/

LOCAL MILL CLOTHS—QUOTATIONS.

(ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.)

	Bombay, Dec. 23. Rs. a. p
Khadi:—	
Textile	1 3 0
E. D. Sassoon	1 3 0
Elphinsone	1 3 0
Longcloth (Full weight) 34/40 inches:—	
Standard per lb.	1 8 0
Century per lb	1 7 0
Hindustan per lb.	1 8 6
Fazalbhai per lb.	1 8 0
Textile per lb.	1 8 0
Phœnix per lb.	1 7 6
Pearl per lb.	1 7 6
Manekji (Gaw Mukh) per lb. ..	1 6 6
Elphinstone (Balti) per lb. ..	1 8 0
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb. ..	1 7 0
Longcloth (Light weight) No. 8202/52/3:—	
Rachael per lb.	1 8 6
Pearl per lb.	1 8 0
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1 8 0
Longcloth:— x Quality.	
Rachael per lb.	1 8 6
Fazulbhai per lb	1 8 6
Swan Finley per lb.	1 8 6

Longcloth Satin Calender, 34/40.	
Textile (hand)	1 7 0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 7 0
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1 6 0
Bombay Cotton	1 5 6
Pahelwain	1 5 6
Earth Brand	1 5 0
Sattai:—	
Pabaney per lb.	1 5 0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 6 0
Grey Drill, Century:—	
Dhooties 7, 8, and 9 Yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 7 0
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1 9 0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 10 0
Dhooties 10 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 8 0
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb.	1 8 0
Check 5 lb. Grey Drill:—	
Standard per piece	7 8 0
Phœnix per piece	7 8 0
Swan Finley per piece	7 6 3
Hindustan per piece	7 12 0
Check 5 1/2 lb. Grey Drill:—	
Pearl per piece	...
Bleached Check:—	
Kasturchand per piece	8 0 0
Bombay United per piece	8 0 0
Black Check 5 lbs:—	
Textile per piece	10 0 0
E. D. Rachael per piece	8 12 0
Gabrun No. 5124:—	
Pearl	13 0 0
Hindustan	13 0 0

RECEIPTS.

Bombay Dec. 22

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on Dec. 21, 1923.

Cotton	23114 Bales
Wheat	15099 Qrs.
Linseed	3800 „
Rape, etc	801 „
Gingellyseed	726 „
Poppyseed	215 „
Groundnuts	2367 „
Castorseed	1081 „
Rice	23521 „
Myrabolams	2480 „
Cottonseed	20215 „
Mowrasee	Nil
Gram	4165 „
Sesame	771 „
Masur	Nil
Barley	Nil
Bajri	3757 „
Coal	4980 Tons

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT CROP.

LONDON, December 21.

Australian wheat crop has been estimated at 16,000,000 quarters, an increase of 1,700,000 quarters over last year.—Reuter.

ESTIMATED STOCK OF RAW COTTON.

For the purpose of arriving at the figure of estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay published by the Association in its weekly returns, the average mill consumption per month was assumed to be 90,000 bales whereas the actual consumption was much less. Further statements will be based on the corrected figure of 75,000 bales.

Considering that the total stock of raw cotton in Bombay on 1st September 1923 was 6,92,395 bales, the estimated figures of stock of raw cotton published in the weekly returns issued by the Association since September last, on the basis of the corrected figure of 75,000 bales, would be as follows:—

Estimated stock of raw cotton in Bombay:—

September 6th, revised figures 6,52,296 bales, previous figures 3,97,351 bales; September 13th, revised figures 6,17,781 bales, previous figures 3,59,415 bales; September 20th revised figures 5,87,122 bales, previous figures 3,25,335 bales; September 27th, revised figures 5,46,619 bales, previous figures 2,81,... bales; October 4th, revised figures 5,0... bales, previous figures 2,34,177 bales; October 11th, revised figures 4,72,483 bales, previous figures 2,00,273 bales; October 18th, revised figures 4,45,448 bales, previous figures 1,69,777 bales; October 25th, revised figures 3,89,931 bales, previous figures 3,62,738 bales; November 1st, revised figures 3,35,720 bales, previous figures 3,05,066 bales; November 8th, revised figures 3,18,115 bales, previous figures 2,84,000 bales; November 15th, revised figures 3,02,784 bales, previous figures 2,63,208 bales; November 22nd, revised figures 2,89,056 bales, previous figures 2,48,019 bales; November 29th, revised figures 2,63,367 bales, previous figures 2,18,919 bales; December 6th, revised figures 2,77,483 bales, previous figures 2,29,634 bales; December 13th, revised figures 3,11,560 bales, previous figures 2,61,240 bales.

A Trichinopoly message of December 22nd, says:—A limited number of passenger trains will run up to Tinnevelly junction but all traffic beyond Tinnevelly junction and viz., Tinnevelly junction to Tiruchendur Railway is still restricted.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Xmas Eve: Banks closed.

TUESDAY, Dec. 25.

Christmas Day: Banks closed.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 26.

Bombay Races: 4th Extra meeting.
Boxing Day: Banks closed.

THURSDAY, Dec. 27.

Municipal Standing Committee. 1 p.m. (B.T.)

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Dec. 24 (Mon.) Sunrise 7h. 8m. Sunset 6h. 7m.
Dec. 25 (Tue.) Sunrise 7h. 9m. Sunset 6h. 8m.
Dec. 26 (Wed.) Sunrise 7h. 9m. Sunset 6h. 9m.
Dec. 27 (Thu.) Sunrise 7h. 10m. Sunset 6h. 9m.
Dec 28 (Fri) Sunrise 7h. 10m; Sunset 6h. 10m.
Dec 29 (Sat) Sunrise 7h. 11m.; Sunset 6h. 10m.
Dec 30 (Sun) Sunrise 7h. 11m; Sunset 6h. 11m.

Domestic Occurrences.

DEATH

Shamkorebai wife of Mr. Raganjee Khimjee Rajda died on 23rd instant at 6 a.m. Uthmana ceremony will take place at their residence 47 Old Hanuman Lane, to-day at 3-0 p.m. (B. T.).

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

S S Clan "Calcolm" left Liverpool on the morning of 21st.

BAND AT ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.

The band of the 1st Battalion G. I. P. Railway Regiment A. F. I. will play a selected programme of music at the Esplanade Bandstand to-day (Monday) at 5-45 p.m. (S. T.).

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association, a magic lantern lecture will be delivered by Lt. S. R. Manawar, L.C.P.S. on "Cholera" to-day (Monday) at the new compound Tardeo at 9 p.m. (S. T.). All are requested to attend.

RENAISSANCE IN INDIAN ARCHITECTURE.

The Gateway to the Temple at Madhav Bag, and the new extensions and alterations to the Prarthana Samaj Mandir reproduced in the "Bombay Chronicle" were designed and executed by messrs. A. F. Dayar & Co., Esplanade, Fort, Bombay.

SUBODHA SANGEETHA SABHA.

The members of the above Sabha will enact "Vani's Wedding" in Tamil written by the Sabha's P. Sambandha Mudaliar, B.A., B.L., to-day (Monday) at 5-00 p.m. sharp, at Bellasis Grand Theatre, at Parkhurst Road.

XMAS AT BANDRA.

The members of the well-known Colwad Musical and Dramatic Union will present their 9th annual open-air variety Entertainment, consisting of English and Marathi songs, duets, farces and sketches, etc., on Xmas Day (25th instant) in St. Peter's Church compound, Bandra, at 6 p.m. presided by Mr. Jerome M. Gomes.

MR. KHAN ATIQUE IN BOMBAY.

The Central Khilafat Committee, Bombay writes:—Khan Atiqui, Secretary, Khilafat Committee, Peshawar, on the way to Constantinople, broke journey at Bombay. Maulana Shaukat Ali received Rs. 5,000 from the Tajmia Fund. This sum being entered on accounts of the Khilafat Committee, Peshawar, through the Punjab Provincial Khilafat Committee.

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTANTS, LAHORE.

The above Institute has been formed with a main idea to bring the Profession under unified control, to devolve a code of Professional ethics, to protect the rights and interests of the members and to take every step for its betterment.

The "Indian Accountant" the organ of Professional Accounts in India will be issued free to the Members of the Institute.

KHADI EXHIBITION.

The Khadi and Swadeshi Exhibition of the Girgaon District Congress Committee will be open at the National College (Green Villa, Opp. Grant Road Post Office) to-day (Monday) between 9 and 11 a.m. and 2 and 9 p.m. The goods exhibited include glassware, toys, buttons, inks, paper, pencil, match boxes, sealing wax, soaps etc., besides all varieties of hand spun and hand woven cottons and silks.

P. Y. C. HINDU GYMKHANA POONA.

The open Hindu Tennis Tournaments commenced on Saturday morning on the P.Y.C. Hindu Gymkhana courts. There are 32 entrants in Singles and 21 pairs in doubles. The following are the results of the first round in singles on Friday morning:— (1) Godbole—6, 2, 6, 2. (2) Pawar, (1) Devdhar 6, 1, 6, 4. (2) Mudhar. (1) Nisam 3, 6, 6, 0, 6, 1. (2) Marathe. (1) Bapat 3, 6, 6, 4, 6, 3. (2) Ponnshe.

TREATMENT OF RABIES.

Dr. U. L. Desai writes from Vyara (Surat): "I have been watching Mr. Vithalrao Appasaheb Gaekwad's (Superintendent of Police, Navsari, Baroda State) treatment for rabies with success for these 14 years. Having full faith in the remedy I had placed my son under his treatment, who had the misfortune of being bitten by a mad dog. His medicine has proved to be both preventive and curative. There are cases on record of men who have been cured after a severe and genuine attack of hydrophobia. As a preventive the treatment is for 1 day only and a curative for 2 days only. Mr. Gaekwad is a man of means and he is very anxious to give benefit of his treatment on an extensive scale in Gujarat and Kathiawad which is the home of rabies. I hope the public at large will extend their hand to purchase tickets of the lottery sanctioned by H. H. the Maharaja of Baroda, and thus help the philanthropic cause. The drawing of the lottery will be before a committee of eminent people."

MARWARIS AND BOMBAY COUNCIL.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, Dec. 22.

Keen regret at the failure of their community to secure a return of any of their candidates for the Bombay Legislative Council was expressed at the general meeting of the Marwadi community held in Poona. They put forward three candidates for the Council but all three were defeated in the recent elections the great turnover of the Swarajist votes, rendering it impossible for the candidates to stand any chance. Even the one sitting member of the community, Rao Saheb Roopchand Mouram, lost his seat. In the circumstances, the Marwadi community consider that His Excellency the Governor should exercise his power and nominate one of the leading men to represent the Marwadi community in the local Legislative Council. It is pointed out that they have always taken a leading part in the development of industries in the country. They pay large sums of income-tax and subscribe largely to Government loans, and it is only right and just that a loyal, wealthy and commercially important community like Marwaris should also be represented.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

DACOITY IN LIMBDI.

Mulubhai Sangabhai
vs.
The King-Emperor.

(Before Sir Lallubhai Shah and Justice Crump.)

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. M. I. Kadri, Additional Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad. He found the appellant along with others guilty of committing dacoity at Godhavota and sentenced him to seven years rigorous imprisonment.

The facts are briefly these:—

Godhavota is a small village in the Dhandhuka Taluka, belonging to the Thakore Saheb of Limbdi. This village was raided by a gang of about 15 persons on the 7th of December, 1922; most of the raiders were mounted on horses and were armed with guns. The Mukhi of the village who was the first to meet the dacoits was forced to sit near the Chora and for three hours, the dacoits carried on their nefarious work, during which they removed all property that they could find, i.e. cash, clothes and ornaments and succeeded in taking away property of the total value of Rs. 6,992. Just when the raid began, information was sent by the Mukhi through his son and another villager to Police Inspector Sakarlal, who then happened to be in the neighbouring village of Gundi. On receipt of this information the Police Inspector called together the villagers and marched to meet the dacoits; when he was near the village threshing floor one of the dacoits fired at him and he was wounded. The Mukhi after the dacoits had left sent a telegram to the Mamlatdar of Dhandhuka. The police officers came to Godhavota, but no clue was found of the offenders till about the middle of April, 1923, when one Adia Meru, who surrendered himself to the Limbdi Police admitted his complicity, along with others in this dacoity. He was put up before the First Class Magistrate of Limbdi and made a detailed confession in which he named some of his companions and gave description of others. Investigation was followed up on the lines indicated in his confession, and the present accused along with Adia, who has been given a conditional pardon and made an approver were put up for trial.

All the accused denied that they were in the dacoity.

The Sessions Judge with regard to the present appellant observed:—"Against Muluoha there is the confession of the approver under which his name is specifically mentioned and also there is his evidence. Accused No. 6 in his confession refers to a halt at Amalli and to a Garasia of that village having supplied the dacoits with Sukhdi sweetmeats. From the evidence of the approver and Popat Moti it appears that Muluoha was the Garasia referred to. Though this accused was identified very definitely in the Panchnamas by several witnesses, these witnesses have now turned round probably because of the influence brought to bear on them by accused's father, who is a prominent land-holder in the village. They now state that it was through pressure on the part of the police that they identified accused at Dhandhuka. I refuse to believe this story of police pressure. I agree with the assessors in holding that accused was in the dacoity, but that, it is not satisfactorily proved that he was armed with deadly weapon. I hold him guilty under Section 325 of the Indian Penal Code."

Their Lordships after hearing arguments acquitted the accused observing that the identification of the accused did not satisfy the test laid down by law.

Mr. G. N. Thakore with Mr. R. J. Thakore appeared for the accused.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

EXCISE ADMINISTRATION IN BOMBAY.

REPORT FOR LAST YEAR.

The following Report on the Administration of the Excise Department (Abkari and Opium) in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Aden, for the financial year 1922-23 has been published:—

The year under review is one of the most important in the history of excise administration in this Presidency. A number of changes were introduced, the most far-reaching being the imposition of a direct check on consumption by the rationing of all country liquor shops on the basis of the consumption of the year 1920-21 which was taken as a normal year. The ration of each shop was the liquor issued to it during that year minus ten per cent. in the case of Bombay City and five per cent. elsewhere. Shops were auctioned for the period 1st April to 31st December 1922 on this basis. They were again auctioned for a period of fifteen months from 1st January 1923 when a further reduction of ten per cent. in Bombay City and five per cent. elsewhere was made.

The strength of country spirit was reduced from 60 degrees U. P. to 40 degrees U. P. in the Presidency. Still-head duty was raised so as to be approximately the same for the weaker as it was in the previous year for the stronger spirit. A corresponding increase in still-head duty was also made in Sind.

Besides these important changes, the effects of which—so far as they can be judged—will be discussed later, several other measures were taken in pursuance of the settled policy of Government to discourage excess, minimize temptation and control the consumption of liquor among those habituated to it. The chief among these are—

(i) reduction of the limit of transport, possession and sale of exciseable articles,

(ii) abolition of all sales at country spirit shops in certain municipal areas,

(iii) closing of liquor shops in municipal areas on Monthly and Non Holidays,

(iv) prohibition of the sale of any exciseable article to any member of a criminal tribe residing in a settlement,

(v) the total prohibition of the sale of cocaine in the Bombay Presidency,

(vi) enhancement of the rate of duty on ganja and bhang and the issue rate of opium,

(vii) further restriction of the opening and closing hours of shops for retail vend of opium and hemp drugs.

60 liquor shops were closed in the Presidency proper—15 on the recommendation of advisory committees and 45 on the recommendation of Collectors. Two new shops were opened. 20 liquor shops were closed in Sind.

In pursuance of the policy of obtaining the maximum of revenue from the minimum of consumption several measures were introduced, besides the enhancement of duty referred to above, which ensured the revenue legitimately belonging to the state did not go to swell unduly the profit of licensees. With this object the system of levying vend fees on importers and wholesale dealers of foreign liquor which led to loss of legitimate revenue was revised and a system of fees on removal from the customs or distillery was introduced.

RESULTS OF YEAR'S WORKING.

The results of all these measures are to be seen in the figures of consumption as well as revenue. As compared with the previous year the total consumption of country liquor in the Presidency proper went down by 3,09,000 gallons, i. e., fifteen per cent. The decrease is most striking in the case of Bombay City and Thana District, being 111,000 and 77,000 gallons respectively. The following statement gives the comparative figures of per capita consumption in drams (London Proof of country spirit during the last three years:—

1920-21 :—Bombay City; 22.4 District headquarters and towns with population of 10,000 or over; 8.0 Rural areas; 1.0 Total, Bombay Presidency; 6.6 Sind.

1921-22 :—Bombay City; 16.2 District headquarters and towns with population of 10,000 or over; 5.0 Rural areas; 0.5 Total, Bombay Presidency; 1.93 Sind.

1922-23 :—Bombay City; 13.9 District headquarters and towns with population of 10,000 or over; 2.4 Rural areas; 3.6 Total, Bombay Presidency; 1.65 Sind.

These figures indicate a very marked decline in the consumption of country spirit. There was on the other hand an increase of 25 per cent. to 127 gallons of gallons in the consumption of toddy in the Presidency, the increase being shared by all districts, except Konara, Nasik and East Khandesh.

There was a slight decrease in the consumption of foreign liquor in the Presidency as well as in Sind. There was an increase of 6,000 seers in the consumption of ganja and a decline of 2,000 seers (0.3 per cent.) in that of opium in the Presidency; while charas, a noxious drug, with a consumption of 8,000 seers, was wholly prohibited. In Sind the consumption of bhang increased by 4 per cent. and that of charas fell by 10 per cent., the consumption of opium being constant.

A striking feature of the consumption of country spirit is the fact that it fell considerably below the rationed figure. The ration for the Presidency proper was 58,80,000 gallons whereas the actual consumption was 47,91,000 gallons only. Mr. Shepherd attributes this to the fact that the quantity of liquor available for consumption was strictly limited by the rationing orders and the prices charged were consequently very high. There is no doubt that the prices charged by a large number of retailers were abnormally high even after allowing for the enhanced still-head duty, but the direct influence of rationing on the abnormal prices cannot be conclusively established since a substantial part of the ration was not consumed. If the decline in consumption can be attributed to the successive enhancements of still-head duty rendering country liquor a somewhat expensive luxury, it may be regarded as an index of the success of the policy hitherto followed by Government, provided the decreased consumption of country liquor is not accompanied by a larger consumption of more deleterious intoxicants or by an increase in illegal practices such as illicit distillation. The report show that deleterious drugs have not taken the place of country liquor nor has it been replaced by the more expensive foreign liquor except to a small extent by the cheaper kinds of Indian-made brandies and whiskies. So far as today has been substituted for country liquor the change is for the better as toddy, when not stale, is an innocuous beverage in comparison with country liquor.

ILLICIT PRACTICES.

It is when the question of illicit practices is considered that a cause for anxiety arises. The figures show that distant tracts in the Presidency proper rose from 3,000 to 9,000, figures relating to liquor being 9,000 against 500 in the previous year. Cases of illicit distillation, sale and distillation rose from 3,000 to 9,000, i. e., by 200 per cent. The most striking increase took place in the districts of Kaira, Thana, Surat, Nasik and East Khandesh. In spite of the efforts of the excise department there is reason to believe that only a fraction of the illicit practices actually taking place came to light. Districts had most abundant under the beginning of the previous year. Cases of illicit distillation rose from 3,000 to 9,000, i. e., by 200 per cent. The most striking increase took place in the districts of Kaira, Thana, Surat, Nasik and East Khandesh. In spite of the efforts of the excise department there is reason to believe that only a fraction of the illicit practices actually taking place came to light. Districts had most abundant under the beginning of the previous year. Cases of illicit distillation, sale and

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The Bombay Chronicle
MONDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1923.
(653rd Day of Mahatma's Imprisonment.)

LAWLESSNESS IN BORSAD.

We are grateful for the courtesy of Government in supplying us, through the Director of Information, with full and authentic copies of the official correspondence relative to the events which led to the present position in the Borsad taluka of the Kaira district of Gujarat. The Director of Information, in the opening paragraph of his letter, asked that we should give the said official correspondence "the same publicity as you have given to the *ex parte* statements of those who have made the allegations on which you base your article." We think that the Director of Information will agree that we have given it the utmost publicity that it is in our power to give. We believe that the Director of Information has never had to complain of our refusal to give full publicity to any statement on behalf of Government which he has sent to us. We are an organ of Indian public opinion, not of officialdom; therefore the point of view which we express is that of Indian public opinion, which unfortunately is generally opposed, and strongly opposed, to that of officialdom. But our wish is to be just and it is our invariable practice to publish all the facts and views upon the other side which come to us from any source which can be regarded as authoritative. The Director of Information is aware of this practice of ours; therefore, we think the following sentence might with grace have been omitted from his letter: "Government are content that the vocabulary of abuse should be exhausted on themselves, but I am to suggest for your consideration that before you engage again in slander of a body of officers and men who, as the papers now forwarded to you will show, have in difficult and dangerous circumstances been striving to do their duty at the risk of their lives, you should make yourself acquainted with the facts."

The facts, from the point of view of any newspaper, were that there was trouble in the Borsad taluka, and that telegrams containing tidings of its cause and character, addressed to us, were being stopped by the authorities. This made us wish for further information and we got it from the usual source from which a newspaper derives its information—i. e. its own correspondents. The information which the Director of Information refers to as "the facts" was quite beyond our reach till he was good enough to send it to us, since it was contained in documents which he himself describes as "confidential official documents". The facts, as they appeared to us from the information we were able to obtain, was that a brigand, whom the police in Borsad had been trying to catch for two years, was still at large, and that the punitive police, engaged in attaching the moveable property of the villagers who had refused to pay the tax imposed for their support upon the whole taluka, seemed to have forgotten the brigand altogether in a tussle with the population. We wrote strongly, as it seemed our duty, on the information then at our disposal; but we did not "*exhaust the vocabulary of abuse*" nor did we, to our knowledge, "*slander*" anyone. To criticise the conduct or result of a campaign is no reflection on the personal courage of the officers and men engaged in it. We are quite prepared to take for granted the personal courage of the officers and men of the police employed in Borsad, but we cannot admit that their personal courage and the risks they run in the performance of their duty constitute a reason for the maintenance of reverential silence regarding the policy of Government in the Borsad taluka, and its results; or concerning the effect of the police action on the population. We submit that the sentence to which we raise objection in the letter of the Director of Information contains an allegation highly damaging to us, and quite uncalled for, that it begs the question, and is calculated to mislead a section of the public (who are not our ordinary readers) as to our whole attitude towards Government and Government officials.

The documents sent to us by the Director of Information we have studied carefully; but we would point out that the list of casualties of police informers is, in our opinion, long and horrible enough to dispose of the contention that the population have not cooperated with the police. The documents are especially interesting to the present writer because they disclose a state of things which he has seen in other Eastern countries, of which none of the inhabitants were ever classed as "criminal tribes". At one time practically the whole interior of the Delta of Egypt was terrorised in the same way by bands of brigands who were known to be recruited from the villages; though no single leader was at large so long as Babar. The trouble seemed endemic; it went on for years, the majority, composed of quiet people, being quite intimidated. Rewards were offered, penalties were tried, in vain. Deportation of bad characters on mere repute was used with some effect, but it was subject to mistakes and it displeased the population. The best results were achieved by a British inspector who had imagination enough to realise that the brigands were as sick of the whole business as the police, that it was largely an affair of nerves, with them and with the youths whom they recruited from the villages, and that their cruelties increased in proportion to their danger. He had a freer hand in Egypt in those days than most officials are allowed in India. He discarded all acquired ideas of law, morality and penology, and offered the brigands amnesty on certain terms, which they accepted readily; the terms being simply that they were to give up brigandage. He did more. Having tested their repentance, he made them guardians of the peace—in other words, policemen—and sent them off to other parts of Egypt. In short, he took the point of view of Egypt with regard to crimes of violence, instead of the point of view of Pentonville. We do not know that such a method would be practicable or desirable in Borsad. But we do think that the situation in Borsad requires an effort of imagination on the part of someone in authority; and from our experience of other Eastern countries we should say that some genial act, following a long, dark, hopeless drive of punishment, may be—nay, generally is—good policy in dealing with a nervous people—and that the people of Borsad are a nervous people we judge from their intimidation. We are glad to see some Irish names in the official documents, because it gives us hope that the imagination may be there at work.

We are sorry that the adoption of Mahatma Gandhi's method of Satyagraha by the population of the taluka should be so obnoxious to the Government, as we admit, in present circumstances, it was bound to be; because to us it seems the best thing that could happen for the moral improvement of the population. It means their willingness to take a vow of strict non-violence; it means at least acquaintance with a high ideal of social service and self-sacrifice, and, for the people of Borsad, who are under such a cloud officially, it means the immense relief of friendly hands to people in adversity. In fact while Government is performing the part of the police court magistrate, the Non-Cooperators are playing that of the police-court missionary. It seems a pity that they cannot work together. If they could, we have a shrewd idea that even Babar might be brought into polite society.

Notes of the Day.

The Post Office in India.

The officers of the Government of India seem to be very easy to satisfy. When things do not turn out at the end of the year as they had boasted at the beginning they should and would turn out, these gentlemen take comfort to themselves that they might have been much worse. And they always have some scapegoat ready to saddle all their shortcomings upon. They are marvellously impartial, it must be added, in the choice of these scapegoats; from the world condition—whatever that may mean—to local famine or the Non-co-operation agitation; anything will serve. In the annual review of the Post Office and Telegraphs in India, however, the Director-General appears to be at a loss quite conveniently to explain away the disastrous results of the postal increases; and so he is reduced to telling the readers that things might have been much worse. For, consider this weighty pronouncement:—

"With a view to increasing the revenue of the Post Office higher postal rates were introduced with effect from the 24th April, 1922, and it was estimated at the time that the increased postal rates would yield an additional revenue of over 162 lakhs of rupees, but the result of the year's working shows that owing to general trade depression in the country the revenue from the sale of postage stamps has increased by only 73 lakhs of rupees. 'If the postal rates had not been raised the postal branch of the department would have had to face another heavy deficit instead of yielding' a surplus of Rs. 26,67,180."

Our postal officials seem to be impervious to all ordinary hints of internal economy in their department, which, by extending the scope and variety of the service rendered by the department, might at substantially lower charges than those now in vogue, render the department a commercially profitable proposition. Again and again we have pointed out in these columns the fact that the Post Office is and will continue to be overmanned, so long as it will not introduce the most ordinary labour-saving devices; so long as it will not alter and liberalise its parcels and money-order rules, its insurance and other cognate business. The magnitude of the work done by the department is eloquently summarised in this paragraph:—

"At the close of 1922-23 there were 107,067 postal officials, 19,610 post offices, and 156,648 miles of mail lines. During the year, 1,186¼ million articles, including 44 million registered articles were posted; stamps worth Rs. 53 millions of rupees were sold for postal purposes; over 32 million money-orders of the total value of Rs. 795 millions were issued, a sum of Rs. 237 millions was collected from tradesmen and others on V. P. articles; over 5 million insured articles valued at 1,512 millions of rupees were handled. Customs duty, aggregating over 7¾ million rupees, was realised on parcels and letters from abroad; pensions amounting to over 16-2/3 millions were paid to Indian Military pensioners and 14,861 lbs. of quinine were sold to the public. On the 31st March, 1923, there were 2,043,502 Savings Bank accounts with a total balance of nearly 235 million rupees and 39,988 Postal Life Insurance policies with an aggregate assurance of over Rs. 65¼ millions."

But in the beating of this big drum, we do not very easily perceive the fact that in every one of the branches of postal business there has been a sad decline, varying from 19.25 per cent. in the post-cards to 2 per cent. in ordinary unregistered packets. And still they would have us believe the Post Office is a healthy, progressive institution. The Telegraph section also shows a decline, the net surplus from that branch being reduced from 45.91 lakhs in 1921-22 to 8.64 lakhs in 1922-23.

A Complaint from Khandala.

We have been for sometime receiving several complaints from Khandala village that no satisfactory arrangements regarding the control of the Pathans employed in Tata Works have been made. On Thursday one of our correspondents alleges two Pathans employed by the company assaulted a woman and her husband while they were on the works. The latter was found lying unconscious and was removed to the hospital. We trust the Tata Company will make immediate enquiry about this assault and the frequent complaints regarding the behaviour of its Pathan employees towards other workers.

By Whose Authority?

A correspondent writes:—

Sir,—It is, indeed, amazing that drivers of public vehicles in several Districts of the Presidency should have the audacity to refuse to carry as passengers members of the "Untouchable" classes. This amounts to nothing less than cruelty to human beings, for otherwise they are required to walk thirty to forty miles in order to reach their destinations and their misery intensifies when they have a sick person amongst them. It is not known *by whose authority* this cruelty is being perpetrated. A licensed vehicle is bound to carry passengers whatever class they belong to. Will the Director of Information kindly invite the attention of the Licensing Departments in all Districts to this breach of rules with a view to see that the offenders are brought to book? An announcement by a hand bill in the vernacular of the District to the effect that refusal to ply for hire in respect of members of the "untouchable" classes is punishable by law by withdrawal of the license granted will serve the purpose for those people moving out during the holidays. The Licensing Departments should also emphasise the point when issuing fresh licenses. Will you, dear Mr. Editor, kindly take up the above cause in the interest of the "untouchable" classes who look to you for your sympathetic support?"

Nuisance in Local Trains.

A correspondent writes:—"If the Agent or the General Traffic Manager of the G. I. P. Railway would make it convenient one day to spend a few hours in a third class compartment of a local train running between Victoria Terminus and Kalyan the experience would be very instructive to him. Although ninety per cent. and more of the railway revenue is derived from the third class passengers their convenience and comforts are entirely neglected. Especially to travel by a local train in a third class compartment is very annoying and vexatious. The passengers are confronted in their short journey to business or office with a string of real and pseudo blind decrepit beggars and hawkers who ply their trade in plantains, oranges, *chevda*, lozenges, soap, buttons, *pan*, *bidis*, Mahim Halwa, Indian sweets, sarees and shirts and a variety of clothes and medicines, from eye drops to cholera mixture. The train from one end to the other is transformed into a moving market and a begging institution. The patronage extended to these apparently free customers by the railway company is so extensive that they may well exclaim that the management is a "mobap" of the poor beggars and the petty sellers. A staff of half a dozen travelling Inspectors would bring a salutary effect to check the evil but it appears the convenience and comforts of the third class passengers to the railway company are a bagatelle."

Unqualified Medical Practitioners.

The case of Clarence Wilfred O'Donoghue who, it was alleged, passed himself off as a qualified medical practitioner at Woolwich and whose conduct was most severely criticised by the Coroner at Plumstead brings to one's mind the qualifications of many registered medical practitioners in this country who are unqualified doctors otherwise. O'Donoghue, it was stated, had qualified himself in the Faculty of State Medicine in Calcutta. The Coroner, in criticising the conduct of this pseudo-doctor, said that a man had no right to practise as a physician or surgeon, who really knew nothing about medicine and could not even spell correctly some of the medical terms he used. If the diploma of O'Donoghue is not genuine it is for the Faculty of State Medicine of Calcutta to disclaim him. In this connection some light needs to be thrown on the qualifications of the I.S.M.D.'s. These men are generally recruited from the Anglo-Indian class after some education and training in the medical college, and correspond to perhaps the Sub-Assistant Surgeons, but in Government employment they supersede even the Indian medical graduates of the Bombay University. It is an anomaly that while the former hold posts as House Surgeons the latter should be made to work under them. It would be also to the interests of the medical profession if the Medical Union or any other similar public body dispelled the rumour that the I.S.M.D. corresponds to the Faculty of State Medicine of Calcutta referred to in O'Donoghue's case at the Coroner's inquest.

BACK TO WORK

UNITE, ORGANISE, SERVE!

FREE INDIA—FREE MAHATMAJI.

My dear Countrymen,—Ever since the incarceration of Mahtamaji, we have wasted our precious time and opportunity in talking and arguing, asserting and contradicting, and doing mighty little. At Delhi, the clouds of disruption had gathered, but thanks to the strength and sagacity of Maulana Mahomed Ali and the wise acquiescence of the No-Change Leaders, the Congress was saved. To-day, we hear echoes of "Back to Nagpur," "Back to Bardoli," etc. My countrymen, if you wish to go back, I say, "Go Back to Work," and "cease to talk."

BURY COUNCIL CONTROVERSY.

The Councils divided the people of India into Co-operators and Non-cooperators. It has further divided the Non-Co-operators into Pro-Changers and No-Changers. Pray, bury this Council controversy, for if it is revived, it will create further dissensions in the No-Change camp, that is getting weary of controversy. The Elections are over. The Councils are formed. The Swarajists have scored success. Let us not hinder their work. They cannot stick to their seats very long, if they carry out the policy of obstruction. Give them a chance; and if they are definitely defied, and their demands are flouted, they are sure to come back to us. So, bury the Council controversy and

INTENSIFY CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMME.

For, my dear Countrymen, we are guilty of gross neglect in this matter. We have done mighty little for Charkhas, for khadi, for the removal of Un-touchability and for Hindu-Muslim Unity. They are the sure foundations of true Swaraj. For, Charkha and khadi, if fully worked and worn, will feed and clothe the millions of our sisters and brothers, who are living on the verge of starvation and nudity. The removal of Untouchability is essential for the honor of Free India, and for the stability of Hindu Society. And Hindu-Muslim Unity is indispensible for attaining and retaining Swaraj. In all these matters, there are many Swarajists, who are ready to co-operate with the No-Changers; so why not join hands, and carry on Constructive programme in an intensive form?

APPOINT CONCILIATION BOARDS.

To remove all misunderstandings, to checkmate bureaucratic tactics, to counteract the mischievous propaganda of European and Sectarian Papers, to maintain cordial relations and to cement any breach without delay and damage, it is most important that Hindu-Muslim Reconciliation Boards should be appointed all over the country. There should be district, provincial and All-India Boards; and these are sure to nip the

(Continued on page 9.)

"SWARAJ CANNOT COME THROUGH COUNCILS."

WHAT THE CONGRESS SHOULD DO.

UNITEDLY CARRY ON CONSTRUCTIVE WORK.

BASIS OF BENGAL HINDU-MUSLIM PACT.

DESHBANDHU DAS INTERVIEWED.

Interviewed by a representative of "The Chronicle" yesterday Deshbandhu Das, who left Bombay last night for Cocanada made the following statement:—

"Now that the elections are over in my opinion there is no longer any reason to keep the two parties within the Congress apart. I have hardly any doubt that those who have entered the Councils or the Assembly as members of the Swaraj Party will adhere to the principle of Non-Cooperation within those bodies and will not strive for petty gains through them nor should the public look to the Swaraj Party for such gains. The members of the Swaraj Party within the Assembly and the Councils will not rest till they have won Swaraj for the Indian nation.

The Congress should now unitedly carry on constructive work regarding the following items:—

(1) The National Pact, which necessarily involves the solution of the problem of Hindu-Muslim Unity

(2) In the matter of boycott of foreign cloth, systematic effort should be made to start Khaddar work on co-operative basis.

(3) The Reconstruction of the Congress organisations which necessarily includes the question of village organisation.

(4) The collection of funds.

(5) Regarding the boycott of Government Schools and colleges, the Congress should maintain the existing National Schools and Colleges and establish others, bearing in mind the principles laid down in the Bardoli Resolutions regarding this item of boycott.

(6) With reference to the boycott of Law Courts litigants should be urged to have their disputes settled by arbitration and for that purpose arbitration courts should be established. Those lawyers who have already boycotted should be supported by the Congress so that they may devote the whole of their time and energy to Congress work and further efforts should be made to induce other lawyers to take up the Congress work after leaving their profession.

BOYCOTT OF BRITISSH GOODS.

As regards the boycott of British Empire goods, the recommendations of the Congress Committee should be carefully considered and carried into effect. But above all what the country wants is unity in the Congress ranks.

Our representative asked Deshbandhu Das:—You have not mentioned anything about Civil Disobedience. What are your views about Civil Disobedience?

A.—I have not said anything particular, because my views on the subject are well-known. You will find them in the preamble of the constitution of the Swaraj Party. Without Civil Disobedience or the possibility of Civil Disobedience I doubt whether our goal will be attained. We must bear in mind that unless we are prepared to fight the bureaucracy from every field of our national life, real Civil Disobedience will not be possible. Speaking for myself I look forward to the work inside the Councils as well as outside the Councils to bring this about.

Q. Then why do you expect Swaraj to come through the Councils?

A. I have repeatedly declared that Swaraj cannot come through Councils. Our Councils are not responsible to the people. Parliamentary action is therefore impossible. What I expect is direct action within the Councils so that the hands of the Government may be forced. It is only direct action within the Councils together with direct action out side the Councils which can prepare the country for such Civil Disobedience as may be necessary.

Q. What is your programme for Cocanada?

A. At Cocanada I intend to try for resolutions on constructive work on the lines I have indicated above.

THE BENGAL PACT.

Asked about the criticisms of the Bengal Pact, Deshbandhu Das said:—There seems to be a great deal of apprehension about the Hindu-Muslim Pact arrived at by the Swaraj Party in Bengal. People seem to think that it is a sort of draft Pact for the whole of India, which of course, is not the fact. It is intended only for Bengal. We tried to arrive at some kind of federation between Hindus and Mahomedans on democratic lines. It is difficult to conceive of any other basis than the basis of population, if you want to follow democratic lines. I maintain that the Swaraj Party in Bengal have not in any way surrendered the rights of Hindus. But they have, as it was their clear duty, recognised the just rights of Mahomedans. The Mahomedans are in a majority in Bengal and it is idle to insist on any system which will not secure to them the rights of of a majority. I cannot understand why there should be so much opposition from Hindus who have never been afraid of doing justice to others. We never discussed nor had we any business to discuss the conditions which obtain in other provinces.

COW SLAUGHTER.

With regard to the slaughter of cows for sacrifice and food, all that the Pact does is to declare that it should not be stopped by legislation. The Pact further lays down that every endeavour should be made by both communities to arrive at a common understanding. Is it seriously contended that this attitude is wrong in a province where the Mahomedans are in a majority? I am firmly convinced that any attempt at legislation will simply increase the slaughter of cows. If, however, this apprehension is removed from the minds of our Mahomedan brethren they will themselves reduce the slaughter of cows. so much so that I look forward to the day in Bengal when Mahomedans will not kill cows except for the purpose of religious sacrifice. In this matter nothing can be done—nothing should be done— by force, legislative or otherwise.

MUSIC BEFORE MOSQUES.

It is said by some that music in procession should not be stopped before a mosque, because the Hindus also have got their rights. We have based the stoppage on the principle of religious toleration. If this recognition of each other's religious rights is abused in any way, by Mahomedans, the Pact has laid down that there should be committees in every Sub-Division to deal with such disputes. If Hindus desire any protection on the ground of religious toleration I am sure the Mahomedans will recognise and consider any suggestions that may be put forward in that behalf. My earnest appeal to my Hindu and Mahomedan brethren is that they should assist in the formation of a National Pact without trying to pick holes in the Bengal Pact which has been just formed. It is only when all communities work jointly that a National Pact is possible.

C. P. MINISTRY.

GOVERNOR'S INVITATION TO SWARAJIST LEADER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, December 22.

Sir Frank Sly, the Governor of the Central Provinces invited Dr. B. S. Moonje. Swarajist, for an interview, which took place to-day for an hour.

Sir Frank Sly asked the Doctor to form the Ministry as his party is in a majority. Doctor Moonje in thanking the Governor expressed inability either to accept or form the Ministry as he and his party are pledged to either mend or end the present diarchy.

The Governor expressed the hope that a substantial number of the members of the Swaraj Party would follow the Tilak policy of Responsive Cooperation but Dr. Moonje explained that this policy was incompatible with the present creed of the Swaraj Party.

GREEK CABINET DECIDES.

TO INVITE VENIZELOS UNCONDITIONALLY.

LONDON, Dec. 22.

Athens.—The Cabinet has decided to invite M. Venizelos unconditionally, and with a completely free initiative to return to Greece and take the political situation in hand.—Reuter.

EMPIRE CRUISE SQUADRON AT CAPE TOWN.

LONDON, Dec. 23.

Cape Town.—Hundreds of spectators watched the arrival of the Empire cruise squadron in a sudden thunderstorm and heavy seas. The city was beflagged, and troops lined the streets when the Admirals landed.—Reuter.

The Hon. Ganesh Dutt Singh, Minister for Local Self-Government and the Hon. Khan Behadur Saiyid Md. Fakhruddin, Education Minister, have sent in their resignations to H. E. the Governor.—A. P.

AFGHAN SITUATION.

BRITAIN'S "GRAVE STEP."

"GUARDIAN" ON AMIR'S DIFFICULTIES.

LONDON, Dec. 22.

The "Manchester Guardian" is inclined to criticise the detention of Afghan arms in Bombay as a grave step which is only justified under the Treaty on the assumption that the authorities no longer regard the intentions of the Government of Afghanistan as friendly. The paper says if order is to be maintained on the Frontier, it must be with the co-operation of the Kabul authorities but not by treating them as accessories of the crimes committed. It points out the Amir's difficulties, and concludes by observing that a scrupulous respect for the independence of Afghanistan is the only hope of maintaining past friendly relations.—Reuter.

ATTITUDE OF FRENCH GOVT.

LONDON, Dec. 22.

Paris.—The "Temps" says the news from Afghanistan cannot leave the French Government indifferent. France not only wishes to keep on good terms with Afghanistan but also wishes to see that the security of French inhabitants of the country is not menaced by aerial bombardments or other war operations. The French Government has, therefore, asked for information from London, and, if we interpret that information rightly, "adds the "Temps", "England has no intention of beginning acts of hostility against Afghanistan, and the anxiety with regard to peace in the Orient is, therefore, unjustified. Russia at the same time is interested in the maintenance of the independence of Afghanistan, and would hardly allow Lord Curzon at the moment of quitting power to try to avenge himself at Kabul for disappointments at Angora."—Reuter.

LIMITATION OF AIR ARMAMENTS.

"PRESENT TIME UNPROPITIOUS"

LONDON, Dec. 23.

Washington.—It is reported here that at a discussion to-day between President Coolidge and the Duke of Southerland, Under-Secretary for Air, who is visiting the United States, on the question of limitation of air armaments, His Grace seemed to adhere to the responsible American view that the present time was unpropitious for such an arrangement. The Duke of Sutherland expressed the belief that France would not, at present, agree to any reduction, and consequently a conference would be fruitless.—Reuter.

MEXICAN REVOLUTION.

FEDERAL FORCES CAPTURE PUEBLA.

LONDON, Dec. 23.

New York.—A despatch from Mexico City says that the Federal forces took Puebla after severe fighting. An aeroplane participated in the attack.—Reuter.

BRIGHT INDUSTRIAL OUTLOOK.

LEAFIELD, Dec. 23.

The industrial outlook is brightened by the railway orders which have been announced during the past few days, and which include large programmes for the construction of locomotives and other rolling stock. The total new expenditure of the various groups of railways amounts to about thirty-five millions sterling.—B. O. W.

ENGLAND UNDER SNOW.

LEAFIELD, Dec. 23.

Practically the whole of England was under snow and ice this morning but in the southern counties snow set in and the forecasts indicate that milder conditions are likely to prevail for the Christmas.—B. O. W.

RUSSIA'S OVERSEAS TRAFFIC.

LONDON, Dec. 23.

An important group of British, Canadian and Dutch railway and steamship companies have completed negotiations with Soviet Russia to develop the overseas passenger traffic to and from Russia. A mixed company will be formed with headquarters at Moscow. Foreign companies interested include the Cunard, Anchor Line, Holland-America, the Royal Mail Steam Packet, and the Canadian and Pacific.—Reuter.

CABLE ITEMS.

London.—The Air Ministry announces the revision of the emoluments of Indian Army officers serving in Iraq, including Colonial Allowance of Rs. 100 per mensem.—Reuter.

Commander Robert Griffin, Master of the Peninsular and Oriental Steamer "Dongola", has been appointed an Officer of the Order of the British Empire in recognition of his services during the Japanese earthquake.—Reuter.

Bibraltar.—Moors arriving from Tangier state that the well-known chieftain, Raisuli, who is suffering from dropsy, died on December, 19th. Official confirmation of this news is lacking.—Reuter.

GERMAN FINANCE

ENQUIRY COMMITTEE'S TASK.

"TIMES'" COMMENTS

LEAFIELD, Dec. 23.

Reports from Paris state that, as certain formalities have still to be complied with, invitations to European experts selected to serve on the two committees of enquiry into German finance were not issued at yesterday's meeting of the Reparations Commission. With a view to speeding up the operations of the proposed committees, however selected American experts have been invited by cable. One of them, General Dawes, who is known to be a man of exceptional energy, will, it is understood, be offered the post of Chairman of the Committee for examining the means of balancing the German budget. The names of British experts chosen by Sir John Bradbury have, according to the "Daily Telegraph," been received with approval in Frances and other allied countries. All invitations to European experts will be sent out to them in the course of the next few days

The "Times" regards the constitution of these committees as a most hopeful event in the recent turmoil of European affairs. While pointng out that much trouble would have been saved if France had agreed a few months ago to the appointment of experts with such far-reaching powers of inquiry, the "Times" warmly welcomes the change of attitude. The paper briefly examines some features of the tangle into which the European affairs have drifted and proceeds, "the great advantage of the new committees is that they can approach the problems from a new angle without any political prepossessions, they have to deal only with financial facts and their highly authoritative decision on the really essential points will lighten the darkness and provide sound guidance for the bewildered politicians. At this difficult moment there is no more directly profitable work to be done in the sphere of international finance than that which is within the scope of these committees."—B. O. W.

PRESIDENT OF REICHSBANK.

HERR SCHACT'S APPOINTMENT CONFIRMED.

LONDON, Dec. 23.

Berlin.—President Ebert has confirmed the appointment of Herr Schact as President of the Reichsbank. Herr Schact retains the post of Currency Commissioner. President Ebert has appointed a committee of three to deal with the question of the reduction of the Imperial expenditure.

THE REICHSBANK'S DECISION.

The Reichsbank has decided to give credits henceforth only on a goldmark basis, the discount rates for which it will fix at ten per cent.—Reuter.

CANADA'S REVISED TABLE OF PRECEDENCE.

APPROVED BY KING.

LONDON, Dec. 22.

Ottawa.—The "Canadian Gazette" publishes a despatch from the Colonial Secretary to the Governor-General announcing that His Majesty has approved of the revised table of precedence recommended by the Canadian Government. The table places Lieut. Governors immediately after the Governor-General, omitting the General commanding His Majesty's forces and the Admiral commanding the North American Station who held the second place in the old list. The Prime Minister comes after the Lieut.-Governors, instead of ranking with members of the Cabinet, thereafter, come Archbishops and Bishops as previously, but immediately following them are the Presbyterian Moderator heads. The Methodist and Baptist Churches are hitherto not officially recognised.—Reuter.

IRISH RE-UNION.

PRESIDENT COSGRAVE'S CHRISTMAS MESSAGE.

LONDON, Dec. 23.

In the course of a Christmas message to an Irish newspaper, President Cosgrave says that the rule of the people is now supreme in the Free State and he expresses his desire for Irish union, emphasising, however, that there is no question of coercing or tyrannising the section of Northerners not wishing to join.

Sir James Craig in a similar message rejects advances towards union and says "let us leave well alone".—Reuter.

CRUISING SQUADRON AT CAPE TOWN.

LEAFIELD, Dec. 23.

The special service squadron of the British navy, which is engaged on ten months' Empire cruise, is due to arrive at Cape Town to-day. It will be met out at sea by aeroplanes belonging to the Union Government. On the arrival of the warships at the Table Bay they will be welcomed by the members of the Union Cabinet.—B. O. W.

TARIFF SCHEME COMMITTEE.

LEAFIELD Dec. 23.

It is reported that the Committee presided over by Viscount Milner appointed by the Prime Minister to prepare a tariff scheme for the protection of home industry has decided, in view of the result of the general election, to discontinue the work on which it was engaged. The "Daily Telegraph" says that at the final sitting general terms of the memorandum to be submitted to the Prime Minister were approved embodying the results of its labours so far as completed. It will rest with the Cabinet to decide whether the memorandum should be published.—B. O. W.

INDIA AND NEPAL

NEW TREATY SIGNED.

IMPORTANT ARTICLES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec 22.

A new treaty of friendship with Nepal was signed at Khatmandu on December 21st. instant important articles are:—

"As the preservation of peace and friendly relations with neighbouring states whose territories adjoin their common frontiers is to the mutual interests of both the high contracting parties, they agree to inform each other of any serious friction or misunderstanding with those States likely to rupture such friendly relations and each to exert its good offices, as far as may be possible, to remove such friction and misunderstanding. In view of the long standing friendship that has subsisted between the British Government and the Government of Nepal and for the sake of cordial neighbourly relations between them the British Government agrees that the Nepal Government shall be free to import from or through British India into Nepal whatever arms, ammunition, machinery, warlike material or stores may be required or desired for the strength and welfare of Nepal and that this arrangement shall hold good for all time as long as the British Government is satisfied that the intentions of the Nepal Government are friendly and that there is no immediate danger to India from such importations. The Nepal Government, on the other hand, agrees that there shall be no export of such arms and ammunition across the frontier of Nepal either by the Nepal Government or by private individuals. If however, any convention for the regulation of arms traffic to which the British Government may be a party shall come into force the right of importation of arms and ammunition by the Nepal Government shall be subject to a proviso that the Nepal Government shall first become a party to that convention and that such importation shall only be made in accordance with the provisions of that convention.

Subsequent articles provide that goods imported on behalf of the Nepal Government for immediate transport shall be free of customs duty; and trade goods, subject to certain conditions, receive full rebate.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE

MR. COX'S CHALLENGE TO GEN. SMUTS.

LONDON, Dec. 23.

Mr. Harold Cox writing in the "Sunday Times" challenges the assumption of General Smuts and Mr. Massey that the preferences announced at the Imperial Conference ought to be granted. Mr. Cox says that the implication is that the conference is empowered to tax the people of British which was denied by and since the Magna carta. He notes that no such false conception of power of the conference is entertained by Mr. Mackenzie King, who soundly declared that the conference was neither the cabinet nor the council and its members did not hold mandates. Mr. Cox points out that if the Baldwin Government had remained in power the House of Commons might still have rejected the proposed preferences. He assumes that General Smuts and Mr. Massey were thinking less of imperial considerations than political influences in their own countries.

Mr. Cox proceeds to discuss the Dominons' existing preference relations with Britain, which he argues are one-sidedly in favour of the former; and the question of imperial defence, as regards which he says the view of the dominions appears to be that it is the duty of the people of Britain for all time to bear the whole cost of the imperial defence. He concludes by saying "it is not on such lines that the empire can be held together".—Reuter.

COST OF LIVING BONUS IN FRANCE

LONDON, Dec. 23.

Paris.—The Chamber to-day, after defeating amendments, which M. Poincarer regarded as motions of non-confidence, adopted the Government proposal to maintain the cost of living bonus 720 francs per annum plus additional allowances for a family instead of 1,900 francs demanded by the Socialists.—Reuter.

CHAMBER'S VOTE OF CONFIDENCE IN POINCARE.

LONDON, Dec. 23.

Paris.—The Chamber passed a vote of confidence in M. Poincare, by 392 to 169 votes, on the Premier's programme to combat the high cost of living.—Reuter.

E. AFRICA IMMIGRATION RULES.

UGANDA INDIANS' PROTEST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KAMPALA, Dec. 21.

The Council of Uganda Indians strongly protests against the new draft Immigration Rules which grant enormous and arbitrary powers to the executive, which, under the guise of protecting the native interests, would be applied to directly hit only Indians and would also stop almost entirely the advent of Indians, causing thereby great hardships and loss to vested Indian interests. The Council strongly urges immediate intervention.

OUR PUNJAB LETTER.

COMMUNAL TENSION SUBSIDING.

LALAJI AND BARDOLI PROGRAMME.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Dec. 15.

It would hardly be a figure of speech to say that the recent elections were an easy walk-over for the Swarajist candidates in almost all the constituencies contested by them. Be it said to their credit moreover that not one of them or their propagandists swerved even by an hair's breadth from the path of dignity and honour. Their methods were clean and their attitude consistently honourable. Again one may assert without much exaggeration that the success of almost all of them was due more to the influence of Lala Lajpat Rai than to the personal popularity enjoyed by any of them. Due to the lack of desirable candidates, and to the obvious handicap of time only a few constituencies were contested by the party. For similar reasons the nominees of the party were, with a few illustrious exceptions, mere mediocrities, if not hopeless nonenties. Considering their meagre number (only nine), it is extremely doubtful if they will be able to carry through a programme of uncompromising opposition, least of all, one of relentless obstruction.

ELECTIONS AND AFTER.

Party leaders have not as yet been selected. It is certain however that either Dr. Gokal Chand Nairang, or Prof. Ruchi Ram, will assume the leadership of the Swaraj Party in the Council. The Hindu Swarakhshak Sabha block of four members may entrust their cards to Raja Narendra Nath. It is not certain as to whom the Sikh, who almost all are nominees of the S. G. P. C., appoint as the head of the Party. There are more chances than one that they will take all orders from the Panth before committing themselves one way or the other. If Mian Fazal Hussain continues to be the Minister, and there are nine chances out of ten that he will do so, the non-official leadership of the Muslims may be divided between Chaudhri Shahab-ud-din and Mian Abdul Qadur, a retired judge of the High Court. In all communal matters, however, the Muslim members, barring a couple of nationalists, will take their final cue from the Mian Sahib.

POSITION OF SWARAJISTS.

The above analysis will readily show that the divisions in the Punjab Council are more acutely marked on communal lines, rather than on any political principles. The inevitable result of such division must therefore be the bolstering up of the communal question every now and then. The Swaraj Party being altogether made up of Hindus, may, if it does not proceed with caution and care, get sooner or later submerged in the communal controversies that may arise, and before long lose its identity altogether. The Swaraj Party may prove a mitigating influence in the Council as far as communal matters are concerned, but beyond that it cannot predominantly control such matters from arising at all. If my apprehensions are true, I can easily foresee the local Council becoming the storm centre of communal warfare before long. My apprehensions, let me add, are shared by some of the best political leaders of the province, and nothing could be dearer to their heart than to avert such a catastrophe by any sacrifices that it may entail.

COMMUNAL TENSION SUBSIDING.

The attitude of the members of the S. G. P. C. may help a great deal the position of the Swarajists, but even the combined strength of both cannot be depended upon to finally avert the danger. Such evil forebodings become doubly ominous when it is known that, through the influence and efforts of Lala Lajpat Rai and Dr. Kitchlew, the communal tension is fast subsiding. One may even conveniently assert that it has subsided altogether. But it cannot be denied that the slightest flicker may light a blaze which even these two dominant personalities may not be able to control. Let us still hope, however, that the Legislative Council of the Punjab will not become the Pandora Box of our national ills any more.

POLITICAL ACTIVITY.

The political life in the province, I am loath to say, is still in a state of consummate dormancy. The great Akali coup and the storm of Sikh agitation following it, stirred considerable sympathy among the people, but scarcely a ripple of active support. No doubt the Congress leaders and the Congress organization promised financial, as well as legal help to the Sikhs. But this is not the point I desire to impress. I wish to emphasise the utter lack of political life, which unfortunately has reached such a deplorably low water-mark, that a glorious martyrdom as that of the Akalis could not arouse more than a transient feeling of sympathy in the minds of the masses. Since the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi it is perhaps the second time that the people have lost a great chance of agitating for their grievances. At least the Punjab has lost a golden opportunity. And while on the subject of the Akalis I may as well mention that the prosecution are intending to transfer the Akali leader's case to Lahore, as soon as the charges in it are framed. That the prosecution have obvious advantages no one can deny. The defence, so far as I know, are not very particular about the *locale*. Amritsar is

(Continued on next page.

A gas geyser gives a supply of boiling water for a bath in a few minutes, a gas circulator keeps water constantly hot and available any hour of the day or night, there is no tedious wait for hot water.

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THE NATIONAL PACT.

DANGER OF HASTY ADOPTION.

MR. PATEL'S SUGGESTION.

At a public meeting held yesterday in Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall under the auspices of the Swarajya Party, Mr. Vithalbhai Patel who presided, in the course of his speech made the following observations regarding the Hindu-Muslim question and what the Cocanada Congress should do:—

Although everybody is agreed that the settlement of Hindu-Muslim disputes is assuming the proportions of a life and death question for the Congress and the nation in many of the provinces of the country yet the feeling is growing in many circles that it is not being handled both by the Press and the leaders in a serious manner. Most of the Indian edited English papers have evidently formed the conspiracy of silence and most of the leaders are refraining from speaking out their minds clearly and boldly on the issues which the two communities are endeavouring to settle in Northern India. There could have been no better opportunity for settling these issues than by a free and frank exchange of views on the occasion of the Cocanada Congress followed by a final decision of the matter by the national Assembly. But I am afraid this opportunity has been lost for the preliminary consideration and discussion which any proposed settlement of the issues must receive at the hands of a large number of the representatives of the two communities in the various provinces, before even the exchange of views between the leaders can lead to any fruitful or lasting result, has not so far taken place. A single day's meeting of the Bengal Provincial Swaraj Party was regarded as sufficient to settle important all-India issues on provincial lines with the result that not only will such provincial attempts prejudice a just settlement of the all-India questions in other provinces and thus cause more discontent and dispute, but even in Bengal itself the Hindu-Muslim Pact may not be acted upon since the general body of Hindu and Muslim opinion of Bengal does not seem to have been consulted. The Bengal Pact has already and with justice aroused a good deal of discontent as is clear from the news of Nagpur and Benares. And this only shows the danger of a hurried decision in such a delicate and vital matter.

SPIRIT OF DELHI RESOLUTION.

Lala Lajpat Rai who has drafted the Indian National Pact in company with Dr. Ansari has himself counselled against the passing of the Pact at the Cocanada Congress. The Pact has not at all received sufficient consideration at the hands of the representatives of the various communities in India and if it is hastily adopted at Cocanada we may have to pay dearly for it next year in the shape of disputes and fightings in the various provinces. The passing of the Pact at Cocanada will be also entirely against the letter and spirit of the Delhi resolution under which it has been drafted. That resolution had asked the Committee to prepare a draft of the National Pact to be circulated for opinion among leading representatives and influential persons of different communities in the country and after consideration of the opinions received to submit their report to the A. I. C. C for disposal at the Cocanada Congress. The Committee has not to place their *draft* before the Congress but their report, after they have considered the criticism of their draft by influential persons of different communities among whom the draft was required to be first circulated.

PUBLIC OPINION NECESSARY.

As it is, Dr. Ansari has published the draft only in yesterday's papers. It has not been circulated among the representatives of the different communities so far and hence their criticism has not been available to the Committee for the preparation of their report which alone and not their draft can come up for consideration at the Cocanada Congress. Any hurried consideration which this draft may receive at the leaders' Conference on the 26th will be most inadequate. Many representatives of the different communities of India concerned in the draft will not be at Cocanada for they may not be Congressmen, Pro-changers or No-changers yet nevertheless good representatives of their communities for communal questions. Useful ground work may perhaps be done at Cocanada for a satisfactory settlement later on at a specially convened Congress about the month of May, but any hurried disposal of the Pact may prove to be dangerous for the peace of the country.

A HINDU-MUSLIM COMMITTEE.

In the meantime a small Committee consisting of front rank Hindu-Muslim leaders may be deputed to tour in the country to get into touch on the spot with the local variations of the All-India Muslim question and thus have a comprehensive grasp of the differing provincial conditions so as to facilitate a satisfactory solution of the whole general question by laying down principles of settlement based on a comprehensive study of the state of things in different parts of the country.

Lal Singh, a political prisoner, has been released from the Agra jail on account of ill health.

Raja Permanand, Minister, is indisposed at Moradabad.

SWARAJIST CAMPAIGN AT AHMEDABAD.

HOW IT AFFECTS NATIONAL EDUCATION

Acharya A. T. Gidwani wires from Lahore:—

"The decision of Ahmedabad Swarajists to oppose the Congress party at the ensuing Municipal Elections is extremely unfortunate. The Congress party seeks to capture the Municipality which was suspended because of its policy of Non-co-operation in education. Ahmedabad responded generously when the National Schools were organised. After the suspension of the Municipality, public opinion expressed itself unambiguously by keeping the Municipal Schools almost empty when 8,000 students attended the National Schools. Undismayed by the civil suits filed by the Government Sjt. Vallabhai Patel and his comrades seek to enter the Municipality again to continue their efforts to secure Municipal independence in education at all costs. All those who believe in the necessity of independent organization will welcome this determination. The Swarajists, who have always proclaimed that they are as anxious as anyone else to work the constructive programme, are now trying to secure popular repudiation of the Congress programme! I had understood from talks with Bombay Swarajist leaders that they had decided at Broach not to follow this suicidal policy. What has happened to change this decision?—or is there indiscipline in their ranks?

I have no doubt as to what the verdict of the Ahmedabad people will be, if they have to vote on the issue between the Congress party and the Swarajists. But the fight will ruin the changes of harmonious work in the country. It is well known that this question figured largely in the discussions of the no-changers' Conference at Ahmedabad. At a time when there is such a volume of opinion in the country in favour of a joint working of the constructive programme by all parties, it is to be hoped that responsible Swarajists will repudiate this Ahmedabad offensive. To those who desire the development of the Gujarat Vidyapith and National Education in general, it should be made plain that this effort at changing the psychology of the people will be a serious blow to the Vidyapith itself. It is necessary, if the Congress organisation is to function at all, that differences should not be further widened, that campaigns for the capture of local bodies should be carried on under Congress direction and not party label. If that is not to be, there is nothing to be gained by silence on the Council issue."

OUR PUNJAB LETTER.

(Continued from previous page.)

naturally convenient for the Sikhs. It has its apparent advantages. But Lahore is not bad either. It is further proposed that the case be held in the Central Jail. This procedure, already being followed in the Babbar Akali case, is not only inconvenient but actually unjust.

JARANWALA CONFERENCE.

The political Conference recently held at Jaranwala except for the remarkable presidential utterance of Lala Lajpat Rai, has passed as little noticed in the Press as a Sunday church meeting. Lala Lajpat Rai's speech, on the other hand, was a studied masterpiece. Whereas it showed a deliberate lack of thrill and peroration, it manifested the bold, in sieve, analytic mind of a political clinic who says with precision and confidence, "thou ailest here, thou ailest there." Lala Lajpat Rai showed the causes of the present political lethargy, and presented the methods which according to him would lead to its rejuvination. The speech, one may as well prophesy, is sure to create a good deal of controversy and elicit a good amount of criticism from other Congress leaders in the country. Whatever the subject of that criticism or controversy it can hardly be denied that Lala Lajpat Rai has through this speech justified himself as a "practical visionary." While decrying the slogan of "Back to Nagpur", and asking the people to start from Bardoli, it is difficult to understand, however, how Lala Lajpat Rai can reconcile his political programme to the vastly different and unmistakably forward programme of Bardoli. He advocated the re-building of the Congress, the organization of civil guards, more extensive use of Khaddar, encouragement of national education and the removal of untouchability. Far from being the programme of Bardoli, or in the spirit of Bardoli, I venture to suggest that the items therein stated take us as far back as long forgotten Calcutta. Few intelligent non-co-operators, let me add, would refuse to go back to Calcutta if circumstances required it, but to say that the above programme is anywhere near Bardoli is not exactly correct.

PUNJAB—A STRONGHOLD OF "NO-CHANGERS."

The resolutions passed at the Jaranwala conference are a significant proof of the fact that Punjab is still predominantly "No-change" in its political views. The Swaraj Party, let me assert, owes its success to the "No-change" leaders to a great extent. That the Party even now is politically weak is shown by the lack of any organization of it in the province. It is not impossible to expect, therefore, that the Punjab delegates to the Cocanada Congress will be on the whole "No-changers." What the attitude of Lala Lajpat Rai will be is not known yet. He, if his health continues to be as deplorable as it is just now, may not attend the Congress at all. The Swarajist count on his presence a great deal, and his absence although a loss to all parties in the Congress is sure to affect their position materially.

THE COMING CONGRESS.

LEADERS LEAVE FOR COCANADA.

Maulana Mahomed Ali, President-elect of the Congress, Maulana Shaukat Ali, President-elect of the Khilafat Conference, Bi Amma, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Dr. Kitchlew, Dr. Mahmud, Umar Sobani, Vallabhbhai Patel, Revashankar Jagjivan, Osman Sobani, Shwaib Qreshi and others left for Cocanada on Saturday by the Madras Mail.

Deshbandhu Das, V. J. Patel, Belgaumwala, Jairamdas Daulatram, Jayakar and others left for Cocanada by the Madras Mail on Sunday night.

ALL INDIA NATIONAL "MUSHAARA"

(From our Correspondent.)

COCANADA, December 23.

There will be an All-India National Mushaara in the Khilafat Pandal on the 26th instant under the presidency of Maulana Azad Sobhani. The couplet for completion is "Khiyam-ka-Kooch Huwa, Mowsami Bahar Aya."

"RESERVING FLOWER GARLANDS FOR GRAVES".

WANTED LITTLE KHADDAR PURSES.

Secretary Central Khilafat Committee, Bombay writes:—

The Presidents-elect of the Congress and the Khilafat Conference have sent the following telegram to the reception Committees of both bodies:—"We both declare to friends and foes alike that we reserve flower garlands for our graves. Now we need little khaddar purses tied with strings for garlands, this to be equally divided between the Tilak Swaraj and Khilafat Funds. This message tells its own tale in clear terms. The Brother Presidents through the Reception Committees send this message to the whole country that to carry on this peaceful struggle till victory and to keep these organisations going funds are of paramount importance. If the European Governments required millions of worth loan in sterlings during last war and they tapped all possible resources, then India also needs largehearted voluntary support of funds for her liberation."

DELHI PROV. KHILAFAT COMMITTEE

(From a Correspondent.)

DELHI, December 22.

An adjourned meeting of ordinary members of the Khilafat Committee of Delhi Province was held on Friday when the following office-bearers were elected: Hakim Ajmal Khan, President; Moulana Mufti Kifayatullah, Dr Ansari, Nawab Bashiruddin, Moulana Ahmad Saeed—Vice-President; Maulanas Mazharruddin and Arif Hasan—Secretaries; and Haji Abdul Ghaffar of the firm of Haji Alijan the Treasurer The following gentlemen were elected to compose the new Executive Committee: Messrs. Asaf Ali, Abdulaziz Ansari, Abdul Halim Abdullah Abyulmaarif, Mohd. Irfan Qari Abbas, Hussein Syed Mohamad Hussain, Hakim Mahommad Muhim. Shaikh Mohommad Taqi, Munshi Zahurdudin, Dr. Abdur Rehaman, Haji Mohd Ashfaq, Shaikh Mohd Rafi and Moulvi Tamizuddin Khan.

SOLVING UNEMPLOYMENT.

ORGANISED EFFORTS IN CALCUTTA.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 21.

The following has been communicated to the Associated Press:—

In connection with an effort that is being made to educate the middle classes in the matter of the remedies that might be applied to unemployment, the north end of Calcutta has been placarded with notices on which figure the names of Sir Asutosh Mookerjee, the Sheriff of Calcutta, Sir P. C. Ray, Dr. Meek, the Director of Industries, the Salvation Army Territorial and Sir D. P. Sarbadhicary. The latter gentleman presided at a meeting held last Tuesday in connection with the movement. A monthly paper is to be started to which Sir Asutosh Mookerjee long since promised his patronage. It will be called "Employment."

INDUSTRIAL-AGRICULTURAL COLONY.

It was urged at the meeting that, as a first step, they should get together those young men who have some relative willing to supply them with a little capital and organise them in such a way that they will be reasonably sure to make a living with their small capital. If they start by themselves and pay heavily for rent and labour, they will have also to get an experienced man as a partner and will be very much in his hands; moreover the number of industries that are suitable for people with small capital to take up in the ordinary way is very limited. If, however, a number of people in whom the public had confidence organised such young men, to settle them together somewhere where the land would have been obtained at a reasonable rental, and on a long lease, and get some retired men with the proper kind of experience to settle with them in their agricultural-industrial colony, and give them the benefit of their experience, and form themselves into a kind of Colony Committee, they would be at every advantage. Grouped together also they would have much greater scope because they could take up certain kinds of manufacturing each one doing some part. For a first step, therefore, it was urged at Tuesday's meeting that what is wanted is not money from the public nor from the Government, but personal help from people of experience who would form themselves into an agency to help the parents or generous patrons of the young men who have money to spend on them to spend it well. It was urged that it can be hoped these industrial-agricultural colonies would lead to the establishment of educational colonies which would soon furnish any amount of employment for middle class men.

DIVIDING HINDUS AND SIKHS.

MISCHIEF MAKERS BUSY IN PUNJAB.

(From our Special Representatives.)

AMRITSAR, Dec. 22.

Insidious efforts are being made to drive a wedge between the Hindus and the Sikhs in the Punjab. Indiscretions of earlier days are raked up and Hindu feelings are played upon by misrepresentations about the "Akali menace" The Akalis are perfectly prepared to submit any disputed point about the Temple or property to the arbitration of a board consisting of two Sikhs and two Hindus with Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya as president. That they aim at "Sikh Raj" and not "Swaraj" is obviously a stupid misrepresentation of their motive by mischief-makers. The obvious intention behind all these malicious reports is to alienate the sympathy of other communities from the Akalis in the hour of need. The Working Committee of the Congress has already given the right lead to the country in their resolution which sees in the blow aimed at the Akalis a real menace to all movements for freedom. Let everyone remember that and rally to the help of the Akalis.

The decision to let the Akali case go on at Amritsar instead of at Lahore as was previously announced has been received with satisfaction, much needless inconvenience being thereby avoided, though Lahore has missed some remarkable demonstrations of Akali jathas which had been arranged if the case had been transferred there. Government do not seem to have been unaware of these arrangements. It is believed that recruitment for the Akali jathas is growing daily more and more brisk.

THE KALIPARAJ AND POLICE.

SUBA'S ORDER ABUSED.

(From our Correspondent.)

GAUDEVI, Dec. 21.

Any intelligent person would have foretold the danger of a flagrant abuse of the Suba's order by petty police and revenue officers, as it was so badly worded: The Kaliparaj Sankat Nivarak Mandal has received several reports by now of the police doings in this direction and their having compelled by threats and beatings to pull down the *mandas* of Mata (temporary sheds of goddess). He is glad to learn the Suba has after all realized the situation created by his order and flagrant abuse in execution thereon by the petty officials under him in wantonly playing with the religious habits of the Kaliparajs, and has repaired the wrong done admitting the excesses by the way, by an additional Daitary Hukum (office order) that runs thus:—

"In the 'Rani Mahals' of this Prant, the Kaliparajs have erected *mandvas* (booths) of Mata. While touring in district in the Mahuva Taluka, it came to my knowledge that the subordinate Police and Revenue officers there were asking the Kaliparaj people to pull down those booths and were preventing people from going there for the worship of the Goddess. If this is true, it is not right The object of the Government was not to do away with the booths but to prohibit all meetings and advice for agitation in such *mandvas*. To remove all compulsion and harassment to the Kaliparajs through misunderstanding of the said Order on the part of subordinate officers, it is ordained by this Order that the local officers such as Vahivatdars and Fozdars should see that the subordinates under them do not ask, compel, or threaten the Kaliparajs to pull down such '*mandvas*' and that they do not stop people from going to the booths for worship of the goddess. What is to be guarded against is this that more than one person gathering together do not either lecture or preach regarding the present agitation. Sufficient and rigid vigilance be kept to see that they go away after the 'Darshan' and worship. The Government has prohibited meetings and if the Order is found being disregarded, steps should be taken to enforce it, if necessary, by prosecution. Copies of this Order be sent to Vahivatdar and Fozdars of Mahuva, Vyara, Songadh, Mangrol for information and execution.

(Sd.) SATYA VRATA MOOKERJI,

Suba and District Magistrate, Navsari.

Camp Karachelia,

Mahuva Taluka."

BOYCOTT OF BRITISH GOODS.

(From a Correspondent.)

BANDRA, Dec. 22.

On Thursday night a meeting was held at Bandra under the auspices of the Local Village Congress Committee. Mr. V. J. Patel presided. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta being the principal speaker. Mr. Patel in his introductory remarks analysed the present position of the Congress, how it was at present divided into three parties, one representing the extreme right, who wanted to go back to the triple boycott of Nagpur. The middle wing who wanted the status quo of Delhi, and the left who say that the Congress should adopt the Swarajist programme, regarding the Councils, and give Swarajists a mandate. He also referred to the speech of Lala Lajpatrai, and the retort given to it by Mr. Rajagopalacharya, just to show how far the programme of the No-Changers regarding the triple boycott was practicable

Mr. Mehta in the beginning thanked the citizens of Bandra for the help they rendered him in his election to the Assembly. He then delivered a vigorous address lasting over three quarters of an hour. He referred to the Hindu-Muslim unity, and the division in the Congress camp. He criticised the sham of the Reform Act, and explained why the Swarajya Party had come into existence. He exhorted the public to be watchful and see that the Swarajya Party members in the Council were true to their pledge, they had taken. He further asked the public to carry on the work lying outside the Council, more vigorously than ever, specially in the matter of the boycott of British Empire goods, the methods of which were so admirably sketched in the draft report just submitted to the Congress Secretary by the Sub-Committee. He also referred to the coming Bandra Municipal elections and requested them to vote only for the Congress Party candidates.

Mr. S. S. Naik and other local speakers also spoke at the meeting. Mr. Patel in his closing remarks expressed his hope that the steps suggested by the Sub-Committee for organising the boycott of British Empire goods will be adopted by the Cocanada Congress, and the country will respond to the call of the Congress.

THE TURKISH PRESS.

TURKISH DELEGATION TO INDIA.

Lutfi Simani Bey has resigned from the Turkish Delegation and Rasikh Effendi is appointed in his place by the Turkish Red Crescent Society. Kemal Omar Bey also resigned on the ground of bad health, but his resignation was not accepted.—"Watan", Constantinople.

SYRIA'S TRIBUTE TO KEMAL.

The people of Damascus held a meeting in which Ghazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha was eulogised for his services to Islam. Many Sheikhs were present in the meeting and it was unanimously decided to present a sword to Kemal Pasha as a token of Syrians' love.—"Almaraz."

ISMET ADVISES PATIENCE.

The Greeks maltreated the Moslems before departing for Turkey. The question was placed before the Assembly. Heated speeches were made and retaliatory measures suggested, but Ismet Pasha, in a reasoned speech, advised patience and forbearance and the proposition for retaliation was defeated.—"Waqt", Constantinople.

MOVEMENTS OF THE SHIA EXILES.

"Asre Azadi" of Shiraz writes:—Hazrat Ayatullah-ul-Khalisi (who was exiled from Irak by Faisal's Government) is going to Mashad and from there will go to Kabul. Negotiation with Amir Faisal have failed and therefore his return to Irak is not expected.

THE BOMBAY PANJRAPOLE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is peculiarly an Oriental instinct to regard life as sacred whether it be embodied even in the lowest of God's creatures on this earth. It is to this ideal of respect for life that the Panjrapole in this city owes its existence and activities in carrying on the humanitarian work of relieving suffering amongst thousands of disabled and diseased animals in the city. The noble work of this institution appeals to the tender humanity of the Indian, specially the Hindu, particularly when he reflects over the untold misery which is inflicted upon poor dumb creatures in slaughter-houses and in the laboratories of vivi-sectionists. The noble work which the Panjrapole of Bombay is carrying on is now threatened with a serious set-back. The Municipal Commissioner is proposing a Scheme for the socalled development of Girgaum. If the Scheme be sanctioned, its effects will be to dispposes the Panjrapole of the lands which it owns in the locality at Girgaum affected by the Scheme and to deprive it of the open ground on which the suffering cattle protected by the Panjrapole roam about when sent thither from the Bhuleshwar premises. The Panjrapole is a purely charitable institution and its main support is the income which it derives from its lands which it lets on long or short leases. As the proposed Scheme of the Municipal Commissioner will necessitate the acquisition of these lands, it will mean a curtailment of the income of the Panjrapole and involve a corresponding abandonment of the relief which it affords to suffering dumb creatures. I am sure few Corporators will be found so heartless and callous as to a scheme which will reduce the little relief from suffering which these helpless, disabled and diseased animals are able to get. One might have been inclined to consent to this reduction of relief if the proposed Scheme was absolutely necessary. There are certainly no very cogent reasons to support it. One of the principal reasons adduced by the Commissioner in support of it is that it will "bring much-needed pressure to the congested areas of Girgaum," But which are those congested areas of Girgaum? Everyone knows that the locality of Girgaum which is affected by the Scheme, that is the area between the Queen's Road and Girgaum Road from Thakurdwar to Charni Road, is fully exposed to the sea and to fresh air as most of the land here is unbuilt upon due to the presence of cemeteries, charitable institutions, sacred edifices, etc. Moreover, the Charni Road Gardens and the Kennedy Sea Face are open plots of ground which allow free and full circulation of fresh air to Girgaum. This unnecessary scheme will cost several lakhs of rupees to the Municipality and will needlessly burden its finances. The Municipality can well spare this expenditure to relieve the more congested areas in the heart of the City whose claims are certainly greater than those of Girgaum. It will at the same time avert the threatened curtailment of the humanitarian work which the Panjrapole is carrying on.—Yours, etc.

R. J.

A public meeting of the Mussalmans of Delhi resolved to offer respectful thanks to the Nizam for his princely donation to the Palestine deputation.

RANGOON MUNICIPALITY'S ADDRESS

VICEROY'S REPLY.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Dec. 21.

His Excellency the Viceroy, in the course of his reply to the address of the Municipal Corporation of Rangoon on 21st December, said:—

"I have heard the most gratifying accounts of the zeal and energy with which you discharge your responsibilities for the welfare of the capital of Burma, and I wish this Council and its members many years of public usefulness and disinterested service on behalf of the citizens of Rangoon. The connection of Burma is bound up with the port of Rangoon, and many eyes in the west are fixed on the development of this province with its wealth of resources and on its chief port. You are not alone in the pride with which you regard your city of in your connection on its growth. I have noted the success attained by your recent sterling loan for £500,000. The terms you secured are a proof that Rangoon has a credit worthy of its position as the capital of Burma and, as a great port in the British Empire. I have heard of the important schemes of your Port Commissioners and of your Development Trust and of the many improvements you have in view. I congratulate these important bodies on their combined efforts for the progress of Rangoon and I look forward to gaining an insight during my visit into the works they have under contemplation. The development Trust, I understand, have been fortunate in the foresight of their predecessors, and I am interested to hear that the city is still expanding on an ordered scheme of town planning laid down for it seventy years ago. Burma is traversing along the new road of reformed constitution and I wish her all success on her journey.

REPLY TO BURMA TRADES ASSOCIATION.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Dec. 22.

The following are extract from H. E. the Viceroy's speech in reply to the addresses presented by the Rangoon Trades Association on the 21st December 1923:—

"I am confident that Burma has a great future before it. No one can study the history of the rapid and unprecedented progress of Rangoon where the products of soaring hill tracts outlet or export on its continuous growth in prosperity without being deeply impressed with the steady expansion in the development of the natural resources of the province. To achieve this progress, sustained effort will be needed. Knowledge and forethought will be called into action if it is to proceed on the right lines. The course for each scheme of expansion will require to be marked out with the greatest care and deliberation. Capital will have to be attracted and its flow directed into the most productive channels.

The closest cooperation between the administration of the province and those concerened in products of the country must be secured. I am confident that the required energy and skill will be forthcoming in Burma itself.

A very real opportunity has been given by the reforms of directly expressing the views of the commercial classes and of influencing the actions of the administration by their opinions. It is an opportunity which none should neglect. Some of these bodies, while not inimical to the reforms in any way, were not at the outset eager to take direct and active part. The position has now, however, changed and the keen interest displayed by these bodies has added a wealth of experience, sound criticism and constructive suggestion to the debates of legislative bodies in India. I trust this excellent tradition will be maintained and flourished. If not the Government will lose the benefit of the opinion of communities of the greatest importance to the welfare of the country and herein lies the essence of representative institutions. The devisers of the constitution have afforded the opportunities. It is for the communities to make use of them. It is in the expression of opinion of all classes including the commercial community that we must look for that more complete self expression of India and Burma which is their ultimate aim and aspiration. Here in Burma you are comparatively at the outset of your voyage on the sea of reforms which is to carry you to the harbour of self-Government in the imperial ocean. You have not yet proceeded for on the voyage but you have had a good send off and you are especially fortunate, in my judgment, in having at the head a Governor so well tried and well equipped as Sir Harcourt Butler with his great knowledge of affairs and wide understanding and sympathetic outlook on life. I fervently trust that the future of Burma will be as happy and prosperous as her greatest lovers would desire and that as time progresses and development extends she will shed even greater lustre as a most precious jewel in the diadem of empire.

MERCANTILE MARINE COMMITTEE.

HEATED EVIDENCE AT CALCUTTA.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 22.

Strongly worded statements were made to-day before the Mercantile Marine Committee by Messrs. S. N. Bando and J. N. Roy, proprietors of two shipping companies in Bengal. They were of opinion that the shipping industry was in a very unsatisfactory condition and without State-aid Indians were not in a position at present to stand on their own legs and some means must be devised. They urged protection to the industry from unfair competition and undue combination of vested European interests. They suggested measures against deferred rebate and rate cutting and urged both bounty and subsidy for the construction of ships and navigation They further urged facilities for training in nautical colleges and training ships. Mr. Bando in his statement said that the destructive policy of vested interests is backed and supported by the whole English community and the Government.

Sir John Bibs who presided was of opinion that in writing statement like this it should not be of an abusive character and Sir Arthur Froom refused to examine Mr. Bando in view of his objectionable statement.

Mr. J. N. Roy in his statement made allegations against the English companies generally and in particular against a well-known gentleman belonging to an English shipping company of Calcutta. Sir Arthur Froom asked witness to withdraw those observations but Mr Roy refused to do so saying a firm like theirs would not have written anything which was not a true fact.

TRAGEDY OF BACK-SLIDING.

LYTTON'S OFFER TO DAS.

REDUCING THE CONGRESS TO A CIPHER.

MR. C. RAJAGOPALACHAR ON FUNDAMENTAL DIFFERENCES.

Sjt. C. Rajgopalachar writes in "Young India":—

Time brings its own revenges. Two years ago, Lord Ronaldshay invited Deshbandhu Das to a conference and the conference having failed, the Government of which His Lordship was the head proceeded to arrest the Deshbandhu and send him to prison for six months. A good deal has happened in the interval, the most important of which was the growth of wisdom. To-day, the successor of Lord Ronaldshay has called Mr. Das again into conference. We do not know what happened at the interivew. But of one thing we may be certain: Mr. Das will not be arrested. He is the head of a respectable party —respectable in numbers and ability, pledged to constitutional action for which Lord Ronaldshay could not have blamed him and for which Lord Ronaldshay's successor would not put him into jail. This capital circumstance is in our judgment the crux of the whole matter and the significance of the transaction cannot be mistaken or lost on the world. The question is not whether constitutionalism is good or evil, whether it can ever be anything more than a fire-work in India; what we are concerned with is the contrast between 1921 and 1923, the meaning of politics and its full-throated content in the people's life. That there is a difference no one denies and we venture to believe in all humility, that Mr. Das is responsible for the change, as no other single individual is. He has contrived to distract popular attention from the national assembly, built up by the sweat and blood of two generations and to concentrate it on the Councils, which the bureaucracy has erected for the fulfilment of its purposes. The vain cry of wrecking and perpetual unreason deceives nobody, has no reality. The mass mind is no longer concerned with the destruction of the Councils. It has been taught to look on them as the instruments of political progress. The revolutionary mood is gone; the suggestion of a frontal attack yielding quick conclusive result no longer stirs the pulse. The nation is slowly becoming moderate in psychology. It is being prepared to accept Swaraj in instalments. The party which was called Moderate is destroyed, but the temporising spirit which was the breath of Indian Liberalism has passed from a party to the nation, than which there is no greater tragedy of back-sliding. It is not merely the logic of the thing on which we rely; the accumulation of evidence points to the same fact. It is only in Madras that the new Councils have got into working order. The Swarajists there are actively and energetically co-operating with the Government, moving resolutions, speaking, voting The negativism with which they went to the Councils has vanished and we challenge the veriest constitutional pedant to draw a distinction between Swarajism as practised in Mad ras and responsive co-operation.

But it is not merely in the technique of Swarajism inside the Councils that the backsliding is there. In other elements also the departure has come. It is not by accident or in a fit of absent-mindedness that Lala Lajpat Rai delivered himself of the recent philippic against suffering and non-violence; there was hard scientific necessity. Constitutionalism and suffering have no traffic with each other. Parliamentarianism was invented as a method to avoid revolutions. and the essential condition of revolution, whether violent or peaceful, is suffering. It was a true saying of Israel Zangwill that the cross on the voting paper was respected because each vote was the symbol of a rifle. Parliamentarianism is finally based on force, and it is no matter of surprise that the Parliamentary obstructor should rebel against the doctrine of suffering and the Gandhian standard of non-violence. Lalaji professes scepticism about suffering for suffering's sake. Well and good. But what is his contravailing counsel? He must belive in something. Does he believe in the infliction of suffering for the achievement of political ends? If he does, he must say so openly. There is nothing dishonourable or extraordinary in such political learning. But, if our suggestion is sound, the need for an open declaration is overwhelming. The country had been educated in the fundamental necessity of non-violence and it would not do to spring a programme of violence on the people. If on the other hand, the non-violent policy of Mahatma Gandhi is still to be adhered to, we must join issue with Lalaji at once. The laws of violent war are well understood to be rigid and it is an equally indubitable truth that the laws of non-violent war are equally unyielding. The bed-rock of non-violence is nothing other than the fact of suffering. Suffering can never become a positive moving force in politics unless it is preached with the passion of a fanatic, who believes in suffering for its own sake. This is a hard saying but true. This is the law of all action,—the leadership should fall on men who accept its conditions without murmuring and rebellion, —a law that is true of non-violence in a peculiarly exacting way. Non-violence will lead to disaster of futility if the leaders of action are content with anything less than the Gandhian demand. The demand may seem fantastic, but judged by the same token, non-violence itself will result in absurdity. Far from holding it an impossibility we are clear that non-violence holds the key of the future, and we do not consider it a derogation from its greatness that not only India, but the whole world will step into the benefit of it.

We were rash in saying that little was known of the interview. On the other hand a good deal is known and if the reports in the Calcutta Press are to be believed, what is known is startling. What is sought to be secured is nothing less than the giving of a new orientation to our politics. But let us reproduce the report itself:—

> Lord Lytton asked Mr. C.R. Das to propose three names for the Ministership. Mr. Das proposed three conditions, and if he gets the promise of their fulfilment he would lay the whole matter before his party for final consideration.
> (Mr. Das has since rejected Lord Lytton's offer.)
>
> The three conditions were:(1) All political prisoners should be unconditionally released; (2) All repressive laws now in force should be repealed; (3) Provincial Autonomy should be granted.

The meaning of this is clear. The Swaraj Party is prepared to co-operate with the Government and to constitute a ministry. The three conditions just defined by Mr. Das may be sound or purely illusory, but the only thing of moment is that they are different from the demands put forward by the Congress in 1920. It was on the basis if the triple demand of the Punjab, the Khilafat and Swaraj, that the Congress refused to co-operate. Now, that is gone. In 1920 it was a big thing that the nation undertook to do. The failure or the success of the Congress is a matter on which the final judgment of history has still to be framed; but the objective was of the first magnitude. Contrast the feebleness of the present demand; there is not a single item in it which Sir Surendra Nath Banerjee might not have presented. Why exactly the Swarajists should claim affiliation with the policy of Non-co-operation we cannot understand.

But there s a good deal besides. What Mr. Das and his colleagues have done is to exploit the prestige of the Congress for electioneering purposes and then to seek a settlement behind the back of that body. Mr. Das still professes fidelity to the principle of the Delhi Compromise and warns everyone off the grass. But there are more ways of killing a cat than by drowning her in cream. There are more ways of committing the country to the fate of the Swaraj experiment than by getting the Congress to issue instructions to the Party. The same result can be achieved by reducing the Congress to a cipher and leaving the future of the nation to be worked out by the Swarajist experimentalists in Parliamentary obstruction. This is a result which we should view with grave distrust and which the Congress is bound to fight. If the fight is avoided on account of any counsel of timidity or prudence the consequence will be the death of the Congress.

How best to recover what has been lost in strength during the year which has passed by, is the serious problem that faces all Congressmen at the present moment. The suggestion is thrown out by some responsible leaders that in order to pave the way for further progress "the peace of Delhi" should not in any wise be disturbed at the coming Congress. In their view, no discordant or aggressive note is to be struck at Cocanada by either No-changer, or Swarajist if advance is to be the national purpose. They seem to assume that the spirit which impels the Non-co-operator to ask for a clear endorsement of his ideas is born of an unhealthy impetuosity and intolerance, utterly unworthy of the followers of Gandhi. They are unable to appreciate the logical nexus, the intimate and almost inextricable relationship between the progress of constructive effort and the preservation of Non-co-operation from constitutionalist inroads and encroachments. The natural persistence of the No-changer is unnecessarily confounded with perverse obstinacy and ravening intolerance. It is forgotten that what was conceded to the Swarajists represented much more than what was extended to the former occupants of the Councils. In fact, what the new set of the Council-goers claimed of us was not mere toleration but a temporary suppression of cherished beliefs on our part. Delhi witnessed some such suppression, willingly accepted—a keeping back on the part of the No-changers that proceeded on the principle that "magnanimity owed no account of its motives to prudence." As a result, constitutionalism obtained for a brief period a striking ascendency in Congress affairs. At Delhi we in the Congress were seen standing hesitant and faltering at the cross-roads, but to-day we are actually out on the wrong track. Since Delhi we have travelled very far indeed from Non-co-operation as it was originally understood. Indecision in the Congress wrought much havoc. It brought on a devastating change in the level of national character. There was seen an alarming deterioration in the mental condition of the people. High ideas were on the point of being forsaken for small immediate expectations. Programmes with a minimum of suffering offered irresistible attractions. The downward career set in.

It has now come to be our primary purpose to cry halt to that career. We have at present to draw ourselves out of the vicious rut of indecision, for nothing short of such an attempt will enable us to steer clear of the twin dangers of mental anarchy and moral paralysis, which continued vacillation threatens to bring into existence.

A great institution like the Congress cannot afford to remain for any considerable time in the present position of distressing indeterminatedness. An attitude of continued acquiescence or hibernation is hardly consistent with its traditions. It must declare for a bold and straight policy and should summon up the courage necessary to carry it out whatever the forces of the opposition ranged against it. Those who counsel the continuance of the spirit of the Delhi Compromise resolution are not able to think of the differences between the Swarajists and the No-changers as being fundamental in any sense. The two processes of action proposed to be followed by the two parties are essentially divergent. The difference over the Councils is sought in some quarters to be treated as what may in Swiftian phrase be called an affair of Little Indians and Big Indians, whereas the truth is that far from being trivial and little it goes to the very root of our respective principles. The basic philosophy underlying Non-co-operation represents one thing to us and quite another to the Swarajists. We are not now in a position to evince any signs of elation over the triumphs of the new Moderates as against the old. In fact we are greatly concerned over the increased prestige which the Councils have acquired through the entry into them of those who had so long taken part in Non-co-operation. True, there is room enough in this wide land of ours for even two such widely divergent programmes as those of the Swarajists and the No-changers to be worked simultaneously, but that statement implies no surrender of opinions or beliefs on the part of either. The interests of the country, if they demand that the dread spirit of intolerance has to be exorcised from our public life, are also unequivocally emphatic that suppression of any programme in full or in part ought not to be made the purchase-price for an unreal peace and unity.

BACK TO WORK.

(Continued from page. 6.)

trouble in the bud, to minimise any damage, and generally to maintain harmonious relations, and non-violent atmosphere all round.

REMOVE UNTOUCHABILITY.

Amongst Muslims, Jews, Christians, Sikhs and Parsis, there is nothing like untouchables. But unfortunately, Hindu Society has imposed this bar; and to-day, nearly sixty million of our Hindu countrymen are still regarded by Hindu Society as "Untouchables!" These poor, illiterate, unfortunate and innocent men, women and children, when driven to dishonour, depression, starvation and desperation, readily accept the roof of Christian Missionaries, and leave their ancient faith. There is such an amount of work to be done in Bulsar, Ahmednagar, Nadiad etc. Even the followers of Aga Khan are busy proselytising these Hindu Untouchables! Will not Swami Sharadhanandji, Pandit Malaviyaji and others concentrate on this Preventive and Purifying work? The Congress should certainly take an initiative in removing the bar of Untouchability.

ORGANISE VILLAGE WORK AND MELAS.

India—real India—lives not in its cities, but in its seven lac villages. These must be organised. When Mahatmaji insisted on the boycott of schools, courts and councils, his main object was to nationalise Education, Justice and Administration in villages by reviving old Village Schools, Punchayats, etc. These could not be accomplished, as desired. But that means, that we should double our efforts, and organise village work —not by reviving the triple boycott, but with the materials that are available. To begin with, the Congress must call upon all its Committees and appeal to all patriotic bodies to hold khadi and Swadeshi Melas (Bazars) in every town and village, say on the 18th of every month and on holy days; and thus give a great impetus to Swadeshi.

ORGANISE VOLUNTEER CORPS.

These are indeed essential for preserving unity and peace amongst us. We know how the Bureaucracy thinks of "Law and Order"; how the Police keeps "Law and Order"; and how unknown men create trouble and disappear! To guard against this, and against the black sheep of society well organised, well managed, volunteer corps are a necessity; and the Congress should give to Dr. Hardikar's efforts a fair chance and adequate help.

SUPPORT AKALI CAUSE.

The Akalis are fighting to-day for their Religion, for their Honour and for their Freedom, not by weapons of War, but by hymns of peace and passive resistance. Theirs is a glorious fight—most arduous and against heavy odds. It is non-violent in spirit and in form. My countrymen, theirs is the real suffering—theirs is the real Satyagraha—theirs is the ideal and effort for true Swaraj. Let us all help them with all our might. For, if they the Akalis are not helped in time, the rest of India will have to rue for its neglect.

HELP BORSAD SATYAGRAHA.

If Bardoli did not start Satyagraha in March 1922, Borsad has begun it in December 1923. Gandhiji's Gujarat is wide awake. Its present leader, Shriyut Valabhai Patel, led the Nagpur Flag Satyagraha along with Jamnalalji. He is to-day leading the Satyagraha in Borsad. To impose additional police on poor villages that are infected with dacoities, simply in the advice of a District Superintendent of Police, and in utter disregard of the opposition of Mamlatdar and Collector; and to exact the additional tax by attachment and sale of cattle and property—is the height of inequity and autocracy, that cannot be too strongly condemned. The poor villagers have no other course but to refuse payment. Their plight is very sad. They need the moral and material support of the Congress and Countrymen. For theirs is the fight for Equity and Liberty.

FREE PRESS OF INDIA.

For our national news,—its collection and dissemination—we need a national Press service. We have felt its want very keenly in years past—during the Martial Law days in the Punjab, the Hunter Enquiry Committee, the Moplah disturbance, the Chauri Chaura incident, the Malegaon and Dharwar riots, the Guruka Bang Episode, and the present Akali struggle at Nabha. It is most important for our National progress, National harmony, Hindu-Muslim unity, and for all our National activities, that we should have a National Press Service of our own; and this I put above everything else; for remember, my dear countrymen, that Britain is built up, Britain is expanding and Britain is ruling by artful, subtle and silent propaganda all the world over. Meet it in this land by your own Press Service, and support by all means the Free Press Service of India, which my friends Messrs. George Joseph and S. Sadanand are organising. It deserves the first attention of the Congress to-day.

SEND FRIENDLY MISSIONS ABROAD.

The time has arrived, when India must think internationally. She cannot live in enforced isolation. She cannot any more suffer for Britain's Imperial aggression She must live in friendship with all her neighbours in the East and in the West. She must wake up, and send friendly missions abroad. Will the Congress give a thought to this?

My dear countrymen, unite and organise; shoulder your responsibilities to the full. India's history is in writing. Play your part with all your heart and serve and save your dear and revered Motherland! Amen!—Yours etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA
22nd Dec. 23.

LORD READING VISITS BURMA

RANGOON'S ENTHUSIASTIC WELCOME.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Dec. 21.

In the course of the address of the Corporation of Rangoon, welcoming Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Reading the members referred to His Excellency's sympathy with, and understanding of legitimate aspirations of the peoples of India which have gone far to ease the inevitable difficulties of the era of far reaching constitutional change. The members further expressed a wish that the present visit will afford His Excellency an opportunity necessary for a closer personal acquaintance with the special problems and difficulties of the province of Burma. They looked with confidence for such assistance from His Excellency as it was fitting for them to ask and for His Excellency to give. The city of Rangoon had in the past been fortunate in calling forth from a population born in many lands and of many diverse interests a local patriotism and devotion to its welfare which would, they doubt not, expand in response to increased opportunities now afforded for its exercise. They concluded by wishing that Their Excellencies would take with them from this visit a store of happiest recollections of delightful tour in Burma".

Burma gave Lord and Lady Reading an enthusiastic reception. A little after 3-30 p.m. the "Arankola" touched the jetty, and His Excellency Sir Harcourt Butler and General Sir Vere Fane went on board to meet the Viceroy and Lady Reading. After their landing royal salute was fired. His Excellency, after inspecting the Guard of Honour furnished by King's Own Lancaster Regiment and Burma Railways Battalion. After formal introductions their Excellencies went in procession to a special pandal, where an address was presented by the members of the Rangoon Corporation.

Dr. Allk Alan Murray, President of the Corporation, read the address of the Corporation which was short and lucid. The address was enclosed in a silver casket. handiwork of Burman silversmith. In the casket were the representations of the life of Lord Budha artistically worked. The Viceroy's reply was loudly cheered especially when he referred to the political development of the Province.

After the function at the pandal was over, a procession was formed and their Excellencies proceeded through cheering crowds and gaily decorated routes to Government House. In the first carriage went the Viceroy and the Governor and in the Second carriage were Lady Reading and the Commissioner or Rangoon division, the staffs of the Viceroy and Governor following.

SEPARATION OF FUNCTIONS.

GOVT. MEMO ON COMMITTEE'S REPORT

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Dec. 22.

The Committee appointed to report on the proposals for the separation of Judicial and Executive functions of the Civil Service has, it is understood, sent its report, and the Government have prepared a memorandum on it, criticising the financial aspects of the proposals and suggesting alternative proposals for improving the Magisterial system and giving effect to the principle. Government have resolved to place the matter before the legislature.

B. P ANTI-UNTOUCHABILITY CONFERENCE.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, Dec. 22.

The fourth session of the Bombay Presidency anti-Untouchability Conference will commence its sessions in the Federation Pandal on the 29th instant. Mr. K. G. Bagde has been elected as Chairman of the Reception Committee.

INDIAN NATIONAL PACT.

CONGRESS SUB-COMMITTEE'S REPORT

ADEQUATE PROTECTION FOR MINORITIES.

DRAFT RESOLUTION FOR COCANADA CONGRESS.

(Associated Press.)

SECUNDERABAD, Dec. 22.

Dr. Ansari, Member of the All-India Congress Committee arrived here this morning and is staying for a day prior to proceeding to Coconada for Congress.

Interviewed by an Associated Press correspondent he said that the decision arrived at by the sub-committee dealing with the question of the Hindu-Muslim unity was contained in a document called the Indian National Pact, which is to be discussed at the ensuing Congress.

THE PREAMBLE.

The following resolution will be submitted before the Congress:—Whereas India being a Dependency of the British Government has been deprived of all the rights and privileges of a free country and Indians are denied even full citizenship rights in several parts of the British Empire and the present foreign government does not use, and in the nature of things cannot be expected to use, all its resources to uphold the dignity and protect the elementary rights of Indians.

Whereas it is essential for the free and full moral and material development of her citizens and the enforcement of due respect for their human rights and their liberties in all parts of the globe that Indians should before all else possess in India the rights and privileges that the free nations of the world enjoy in their respectie countries.

Whereas it is necessary that all the peoples of India, of whatever religion race or colour, should unite together and apply all their resources, moral, mental and material for the attainment of Swaraj and the only obstacle is the want of co-operation among the different communities due to misunderstandings and mutual suspicion about each other's aims and intentions and,

Whereas a joint declaration by all communities of the goal which they seek to attain and the rights which they wish to secure for the people which a swaraj Government will be pledged to guarantee and safeguard will be beneficial to the creating of that confidence and toleration which are absolutely essential for a common endeavour,

It is hereby resolved that all the communities and committees represented by the signatories to this document shall enter into an agreement in terms of the following resolutions which shall be known as the Indian National Pact:—

DRAFT RESOLUTION.

That pursuance thereof it is hereby resolved:—(1) It shall be the firm and unalterable object of the communities represented by the signatories to this Pact to secure complete swaraj for India, that is to say, the swaraj which will secure and guarantee to Indians the same status, rights and privileges in India as every free and independent nation enjoys in its country.

(2) The form of government under swaraj shall be democratic and of the federal type; but the exact nature of this government shall be fixed and determined hereafter by a national convention consisting of representatives of all communities and all shades of political opinion.

(3) Hindustani shall be the national language of India. It shall be permissible to write it in either script Urdu or Deonagari.

(4) Full religious liberty i.e. liberty of belief, worship, propaganda, association and education is hereby guaranteed to all the communities forming the Indian nation and shall form a constitutional right which it shall never be lawful for any government to annul, modify, suspend or otherwise interfere with. The aforementioned liberties shall, however, be exercised subject to such disciplinary rules and regulations as may be found necessary to preserve peace and order and to eliminate force or compulsion by any one party in derogation of the rights of others.

(5) To prevent any particular religious denomination being given undue preference over any other. No government funds or funds collected by local bodies from public revenues and public taxes including cesses shall be devoted to the promotion and furtherance of any denominational institutions or purposes.

(6) When once swaraj has been achieved it shall be the sacred duty of every Indian be he Hindu, Mussalman, Sikh, Parsi, Christian or any other denomination, to defend it against all attack external or internal.

(7) In view of the present state of feeling prevailing in the different communities and in view of the insufficient development of political sense and responsibility in them it is necessary, for sometime to afford adequate protection to the interests of minorities. It is therefore hereby agreed that the various communities shall have separate representation in the legislatures both state and federal.

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION.

Note.—Dr. Ansari wishes to extend this principle to Municipalities and local boards. Lala Lajpat Rai does not agree to this. As an alternative Lalaji proposes that a time limit may be fixed during which communal representation will be enforced and at the expiry of which it will be abolished altogether. Such representation shall throughout the country be in proportion to the numerical strength of each community in the constituencies. Lala Lajpat Rai wants that special provision shall be made for the representation of Sikhs and some other communities who are in a very small minority, such as Christians and Parsis. Dr. Ansari suggests that large minorities such as Sikhs and Christians may be given special representation in the federal legislatures but only very small minorities such as Parsis should be given special representation both in the federal and state legislatures.

There shall be no communal or colour or caste distinction in public services, and in the educational institutions.

(8) In order to achieve national unity and out of regard for the religious feelings of their Hindu compatriots, the Mussalmans of India do hereby by a solemn self-denying ordinance bind themselves to give up cow slaughter except in connection with Idazha, when it will be done in such a manner as will not injure the feelings of Hindus. (9) In order to secure and preserve a calm atmosphere for public worship it is hereby declared that no music shall be allowed in front of places of public worship at such time as may be fixed by local mixed conciliatory boards. (10) Religious processions of different denominations when falling on one and the same date shall follow such different routes or be fixed for such different times as may be determined by local mixed conciliatory boards. (11) In order to prevent friction and settle all questions giving rise to differences and conflicts between different religious communities, Eg. on the occasion of Dussehra, Mohurram, Rath Jatra procession, Sikh Diwans etc., provincial and joint boards will be appointed to act as conciliatory and arbitration boards. (12) While cherishing feelings of the most friendly nature towards all the nations of the world at large it is further resolved that the people of India should participate in the formation of a federation of Eastern countries to be established for the purposes of mutual help in trade and commerce and the emancipation of the East from the economic exploitation and domination by Europe and with a view to encourage and support oriental culture and generally to maintain good and friendly relations between the various nationalities all over the East. (Doctor Ansari wishes to incorporate in the national pact proviso 2 to clause 4 of the Lucknow pact also which runs as follows:—"Further that no bill nor any clause thereof nor a resolution affecting any community which question is to be determined by the members of that community in the legislature concerned shall be proceeded with if three-fourths of the members of that community in the particular legislature federal or state oppose the bill or any clause thereof or resolution." But as there is no time to get Lala Lajpat Rai's opinion it is submitted with his recommendation only).

(Sd.) LAJPAT RAI,
M. A. ANSARI.

CALCUTTA BAR'S TRIBUTE TO SIR ASHUTOSH MUKHERJEE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Dec 21.

To bid farewell to Sir Ashutosh Mukherjee on the eve of his retirement from the High Court bench, all the judges and members of the different legal professions assembled this afternoon when the Vakils' Association presented an address and the officiating Advocate-General and Sir Devaprasad Sarvadhikari on behalf of the solicitors, referred to the high qualities of Sir Ashutosh. The Chief Justice said in all that Sir Ashutosh had done, he had been actuated by the one desire to maintain the great traditions of the court and to promote the administration of justice. Sir Ashutosh had been an outstanding personality not only in this court but also in Bengal and his name had been known and his influence had been felt throughout the whole of India.

Sir Ashutosh in reply said he had throughout endeavoured strenuously to hold the scales of justice even and to treat alike all litigants. He had tried uniformly to keep wide open the gates of justice so that every litigant might have the fullest opportunity to place his case before the Court.

RANGOON-MADRAS WIRELESS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Dec. 22.

In connection with the conversion of wireless station at Fort St. George into high automatic station, powerful enough for transmission of messages between Rangoon and Madras, it is reported that the priliminary tests have been made and found satisfactory and that a delay in starting a regular service is caused by the necessity for extended trials in order to guarantee that the apparatus which is of the latest type involving many new features is suitable for the work intended and to allow the staff to become fully conversant with the intricacies of the service.

NATIONAL LIBERAL FEDERATION.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, Dec. 22.

Arranagements for the holding of the National Liberal Federation at Poona are now almost complete. Dr. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, President-elect, is expected to arrive on Tuesday, the 25th instant morning, with Messrs. Chintamani, Hirdaya Nath, Kunzru and other delegates from the United Provinces.

The Federation begins on Wednesday the 26th, at 3 p.m. in a specially erected pandal on the grounds of the Gokhale Hall in Sadashiv Peth. Sir Surrendranath Bannerji is likely to attend. Mr. A. P Sen is expected to arrive on the 26th instant with Lucknow delegates. The Right Hon. Srinivasa Sastri arrives by the Madras Mail on the 26th morning.

AFFAIRS OF THE EAST.

Provincial Governors.

The selection of Viscount Goschen as Governor of Madras following on the appointment of Sir Leslie Wilson to Bombay, is in accordance with the new tradition that these posts should fall to men with parliamentary and official experience. Viscount Goschen has sat in both Houses, and was at one time a Secretary to the Board of Agriculture, while his reputation in the world of high finance encourages the hope that his administration will be characterised by sound economic guidance as well as continued progress towards constitutional democracy, a field in which Madras is at present well ahead of the other Indian provinces. Lord Willingdon will be a difficult man to follow, for in Madras, as previously in Bombay, he has nearly always done the right thing at the right time, so much so indeed that he has been talked of in some circles as the right man for the Punjab, where an appointment will soon have to be made, and where the existing conditions call for the best man available. We imagine, however, that Lord Willingdon will now take the rest he has earned by ten years of labour, and that the authorities will have to look elsewhere for some one to carry on Sir Edward Maclagan's arduous task.—"Near East."

Concessions in Turkey.

The Chester Concession has hardly been taken seriously enough outside the United States and Turkey to cause much interest to be attached to the report of its impending cancellation. For the Turkish Government, however, the occasion is opportune for a careful revision of its whole fiscal policy. The Chester Concession belongs to the period when it was believed that the internal resources of Turkey were so great that the Government would have the whole world of concessionaires at its feet ready to undertake the development of the country on the Government's own terms. The actions of some individuals lent colour to the belief; but time is tending to show that their eagerness for concessions is in inverse proportion to the'r capacity to "deliver the goods." From the Turk'sh point of view they were more attractive than the better-known business concerns likely to be interested in Turkey, because they were more amenable to preliminary payments and to terms more favourable to Turkey. Their failure to make good, however, leaves the Turkish Government much worse off than if it had originally made a sound contract on less advantageous terms.

Short Sighted Finance.

The outcry against foreign loans coincided with the Government's own confidence in the efficacy of its concession policy and encouraged it to render lip homage to the principle of forswearing loans. As a result it has been hard put to it to carry on the administration of the country. By dint of emergency measures—the sale of abandoned properties, the withholding of revenue due to the Debt, retrospective taxation, and other devices—it still contrives to keep in the background its urgent need for a foreign loan; but its financial position must be causing it anxiety. In such circumstances there is always the temptation to increase the circulation of paper money, which, if indulged in, will inevitably postpone the rehabilitation of Turkey. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the Government will take advantage of the cancellation of the Chester Concession and of the approaching negotiations regarding Mosul to place its finances on sounder basis.—"Near East."

Difficult Path of Progress.

There are times when one almost despairs of this country and of its people. It is manifestly unjust to expect them to create a new heaven and a new earth in the space of a few weeks, but one does expect to see a few signs of an attempt to do so. One has not yet perceived a sign of anything of the kind. The Government tries to throw the blame for obstruction on the Opposition Press of Constantinople, quite oblivious of the fact that in the omnipotent Assembly the Opposition is officially non-existent, and the Opposition tries to show that there are more division and obstruction in the Assembly itself than outside it. Meanwhile everybody is pirouetting on the same spot of ground, and nothing is getting any "forrarder." The amazing feature of the whole situation is the patience of the public, who are aware of no particular change as the result of the long-desired independence, except an appreciable rise in the cost of living and in the nagging meddlesomeness of officialdom.

The Week's Work.

Take the budget of achievement for the week. Personalities occupied much valuable time, Reouf Bey, on his return to Angora, was hauled up by the party to explain some of his public utterances and actions while in Constantinople; Sabri Bey, Vice-President of the Assembly, resigned his post because a few noisy members objected to his ruling on a trivial point. The projected agreement with M. Huguenin about the Anatolian Railway, which the Government considers of cardinal importance to the development of the country, is held up for an indefinite period because part of the Government's supporters will apparently be satisfied with nothing less than the deliverance of foreign capitalists, bound hand and foot, to the tender mercies of the Assembly. The Turko-Albanian negotiations have broken down on a comparatively unimportant point of detail, which either side could easily have waived without tragic consequences.—"Near East."

"Russia's Economic future.

In an exceedingly interesting pamphlet written by M. Rakovsky, the official agent of the Soviet Republic in Great Britain, some astonishing figures are given of the recovery of Russian trade. As regards the export of grain he states that: "Taking into account existing stocks from the last harvest the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics in the coming period will be able to export abroad from 3,250,000 to over 4,000,000 tons of grain." An agreement has been signed with Great Britain for 1,000,000 tons.

Turning to industrial progress, in industries the output for 1920 was valued at 511,000,000 gold roubles, in 1923 1,118,000,000 gold roubles. (The Russian economic year is calculated from October 1 to September 30.)

The outlook as regards financial recovery is equally optimistic. According to M. Rakovsky, the Russian Republic is advancing rapidly to the creation of a balanced State budget, thanks to the stablisation of the currency. The chervonetz maintains the same level, at a guinea in our money.

Of the difficulties and drawbacks the writer has much to say, but he is convinced that the Russian Government can be described as the most stable in Europe at the present time, and he concludes, "The Soviet Republic might give work to thousands of workers abroad if between it and the capitalist States there was restored normal political and economic relations."—*"Foreign Affairs."*

Conscripting Africa.

Aside from her war-preparations in Europe, France has raised an issue fraught with incalculable consequences to Europe and to Africa by applying her conscription laws to the whole of her African possessions, which cover about one half of the African continent. The partial conscription of French North Africa (Algeria) began many years ago, and the French North African regiments fought in the Franco-German war of 1870. In the years preceding the war the process was considerably extended and intensified both in Algeria and in Tunisia. Morocco has since been acquired by the French, and partial recruiting is taking place there. Two years before the war General Mangin succeeded in inducing the Government to start recruiting the Negro people is Senegal, West Africa. Several hundred thousand of these so-called "Senegalese" were brought to Europe and participated in the war. When the war closed, the Conscription Laws, were extended to the total area of French West and South-West Africa (Senegambia, Niger, Ivory Coast, Dahomey, and French Congo). The French, moreover, claim the right (whether they have yet exercised it appears doubtful) to extend their Conscription Laws to the "mandated" ex-German territories of Kamerun and Tego and to the island of Madagascar. The law now provides for the raising of an annual coloured contingent of 200,000 men. It has been decided to construct a railway which will link the North African possessions of France to the populous regions of the Niger-bend, and thus provide *inland transport* across the desert for the negro conscripts. As about 200,000 new levies have been raised annually since 1919, it is a moderate estimate that *at least one million African natives have already been trained by France in modern warfare, and would be available for use in Europe in the event of war.*

Apart from other features of this policy it may be pointed out that the rich and populous British dependencies in British West Africa (Nigeria, the Gold Coast, and Sierra Leone) are entirely defenceless against large bodies of trained African conscripts in the event of War. This defencelessness must continue unless the dangerous, deplorable, and retrograde step were adopted of conscripting the native population of these dependencies.

The Union of Democratic Control has alone among public bodies, persistently called attention to this militarisation by France of her African possessions. It has urged that the League of Nations should consider the subject. It recommended the neutralisation of the African tropics as a step which might well engage the attention of the Peace Conference. It furnished President Wilson with a memorandum on the subject.—*"Foreign Affairs."*

Prosperous India

Indications which reach us from various sources make it clear that Indians in the mass have entered on a period of welcome prosperity. The September floods, which caused local and temporary distress, are, as usually happens, being followed by a wide extension of cultivation rendered possible by the heavy rainfall, and we hear that the north expects something like a "record" area under wheat and oilseeds. Exports, too, are now moving off well, as the rising exchange shows; railway traffic is at last expanding, and the people in general are buying winter clothes on a scale which denotes that they are not only hopeful for the future, but have cash in hand at the moment. The large sales of woollen goods are particularly noteworthy, because, while wool is really a necessity for wear during the northern winter, its use is still comparatively recent, and when Delhi, the great centre of the distributing trade, finds itself practically sold out of woollens in the first week of November, the conclusion can safely be drawn that a definite step has been taken towards the higher standard of living which is one of the great needs of the country.—*"Near East."*

The Bombay Cotton Gamble.

Bombay has this year directed its autumnal outburst of gambling to the market for raw cotton, stimulated doubtless by the rise in the world price of that staple, and the cables have depicted for us a situation which ought to be impossible in any civilised community. The professionals, being heavily oversold, have, we are told, closed the market for the time being, and all legitimate trade is held up until they have recovered their breath, producers being unable to sell, while spinners and shippers cannot buy. We have more than once directed attention to the handicap imposed on a large part of India by the idiosyncrasies of the small community which happens to control so much of the business of the country, and during the past year there have been welcome signs that public opinion is becoming attentive and increasingly resentful. The final cure for the evil would be the creation of several alternative seaports, but since natural and financial conditions are apparently opposed to such a development, the authorities are all the more bound to take effective action to protect legitimate business interests against the domination of a small minority. —*"Near East."*

Indian Elections.

A series of noteworthy personal events in the Indian elections have been recorded during the past week. They imply successes for the Swaraj Party on a scale that cannot fail to cause distress to the comfortable prophets who, a month ago, were insisting that the Party led by Mr. C.R. Das and Mr. Nehru could not make any serious impression at the polls. To the central All-India Assembly the Swarajists have sent a remarkable group of men, which includes the two strongest politicians in the United Provinces, two more from Bombay, Mr. Kelkar from Poona (a right-hand man of the late B.G. Tilak),) and from Bengal that remarkable old rhetorician, Bepin C. Pal. In the contests for the provincial Assemblies a number of the best Indian Liberals have been rejected. Although the Constitutionalists went into the election knowing that the popular feeling was running hard against the moderate temper, they cannot have looked for so heavy a list of reverses as they have suffered. The Swarajists, it is true, have nowhere come in sight of a majority: but in several provinces, as well as in the All-India Assembly, they will be strong enough to form an effective opposition group. In Madras, as was anticipated, the contest ran mainly on communal lines, and the Brahmins have been defeated by the non-Brahmin communities. No one can be surprised that, at the present juncture, the daily press in England should almost ignore the Indian elections. Nor is the public ignorance and indifference to be wondered at, when an eminent Indian ex-Governor is found telling the readers of a London daily paper that the provincial bodies alone have been elected, and not the central body. The simple fact is that all the Legisiative Assemblies are now renewed. It is the second chamber, the Council of State, which has two years still to run. "New Statesman."

The Waziri Worry.

By nature I am a man of peace, though compelled by an unnatural fate to be always engaged in hostilities. To compare small things with great, it is the same with the British Empire, and we cannot get away from the fact. I consequently feel strongly that the time has come to teach the Waziris a lesson. The murder of Major Finnis and his companions, following half a dozen similar outrages in the course of a few months, may properly be regarded by the Indian Government as "the limit." Everybody hates punitive expeditions against savages. They punish innocent and guilty, they cost a lot of money, and they carry no martial glory. But they are part of the price of living next door ...to tribes of cut-throats like the Waziris. You can only teach people by the methods they understand, and it is no use sentimentalising about the educational method. —"Truth".

Tangier.

On Tuesday the "Times" published an interesting message from its Paris correspondent, who had evidently been informed of the lines on which a settlement had been reached by the Tangier Conference. From his message it appears that a somewhat elaborate compromise has been reached between the French view that the Tangier zone should become an integral part of the dominions of the Sultan, or, in other words, of France, and the British and the Spanish view that the local administration should be strengthened. The correspondent sums up the settlement which has been arrived at:—

"In short, the status of Tangier will recognize the sovereign rights of the Sultan, but the town will be administered internationally to an extent that will be sufficient to secure the neutrality of Tangier in time of war, and to keep the door open for the trade of all nations on a basis of equality. At the same time, the measure of internationalization to be introduced will in no way detract from the principle of the Sultan's sovereignty, which to a large extent will exist in fact as well as in name."

* * * *

This statement, of course, means anything or nothing; the idea that a measure of internationalization can be introduced which will in no way detract from the Sultan's sovereignty, clearly is fallacious. But on the whole it would seem that France has had her way, although she has flung a sprat of concession to Britain in Tangier in order to try to catch the mackerel of British passivity in the Ruhr. Spain is to be "compensated" with slice off the Tangier zone to be included in her Moroccan territory. Italy, which has been excluded from the Conference altogether, receives nothing. Meanwhile, Spain and Italy are drawing together, and the French Press is already expressing uneasiness for her trans-Mediterranean communications by which she can bring black troops over to Europe. In short, a thoroughly "diplomatic" settlement in the grand old style seems to have been reached.—"Spectator."

Labour Revival.

There are signs, during the past fortnight, of a marked Labour revival. Labour expects to do well at the polls; but, however it fares, the Election is adding considerably to its effective strength. Under influence of the interest reawakened by the rival campaigns, workers are rejoining the Trade Unions, which had been seriously weakened by the slump. Although actual forward movements are held up during the campaign, it is already clear that, in the New Year, the Trade Unions mean to make a serious attempt to regain some of their losses of the past three years. Conferences are being arranged in a number of industries to formulate new programmes of demands, and already several important groups have made application for increases of wages, The dispirited tone which has marked Trade Union activity for some time past is giving place to a new spirit of hope and insistence, presaging, unless measures are taken to improve the working-class position, a period of strikes and industrial unrest. So, in the world of Labour, political and industrial activity are working together, with only this difference, that the better the Labour Party fares in the Election the less likely are extreme counsels to prevail, or to be needed, in the industrial organisations. The indications are that, more than at any previous time, the Labour forces are achieving a balanced development of industrial and political activity.—"New Statesman."

Officers' pay in India.

The prospect of a reduction of pay in India next year, following on the apparently inevitable reductions at home, has filled officers serving in that country with dismay. As an example of their views, I quote the following from a private letter recently received from one of them. I do not think there is much room for doubt about the writer's facts, and the conclusion from them seems irresistible:—

1. The cost of living has not decreased in India since 1919 (when pay was fixed); on the contrary, it has increased a good deal. You may not realise that there is a huge duty —about 30 per cent.—on numerous imported articles, like pipes, watches, boots, etc.

2. The rates were fixed on the basis of the home rates, plus something extra for serving in India, the resultant sum being converted into rupees with the rupee at 2s. The rupee is now worth 1s. 4d., so if the rates at home were *not* lowered, to put us in the position we were supposed to be in 1919 or 1920 we should be given an *increase* of nearly 50 per cent.!

3. It is difficult enough *now* to get men from Sandhurst for the I. A.; it will be still more difficult if the pay is cut.

4. A British service subaltern can hardly exist on his *present* pay. God knows what will happen if it is cut still more. It will mean, at any rate, that only wealthy men will be able to become soldiers and things will go back to pre-South African days—the Army as a pleasant recreation, attracting only wealthy men to commissions and enlisting only ne'er-do-wells in the ranks.—"Truth."

CAUSE LIST.

(MONDAY, January 7.)

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE SHAH.

In the Division Court No. 53

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

454-21—**Wadia G and Co Thackersy das Nandalal Premsukhdas Uderan and another —Patell and E.**

TESTAMENTARY SUITS.

18-23—Re Rustomji E Makabchand—Shroff and L, Pirozeshaw Rustomji E and another v Sorabji Rustomji Engineer, Vachha and Co.

16-23—Re Bai Pokribai—Dabholker and J, Bai Gulab wife of Poonamchand M v Narsingh Keshrimal, Rele and Co.

19-23—Re Bai Rattanbai widow of N D Banaji —Mehta L and Co, Rustom Nanabhoy Banaji v Bai Pirojbai and another, Shroff and L.

14-23—Re Khoja Ladhabhai Lakhamsy—Jehangir and S, Bai Valbai widow v Gulamhusein Ladhabhai, Khanderao L and M.

SHORT CAUSE.

3405-23—Bhaishanker K and G, The Official Assignee v Charandas Ukeda and anr, Malvi M R and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

1214-21—**M B Chothia and Co, Torleef Ashland Ltd v D S Yande, Hiralal and Co.**

110-17—**Craigie B and C, Premchand Purshottam v Kaikhusru Framji Marker, Malvi M R and Co.**

9423-20—**Vachha and Co, Mirzamal Jaidayal v Ratilal Khimji, Pandia and Co.**

2632-20—**Soonderdas and Co, Hansraj Fulchand v Kontha Parmanand and Sons, Unwalla P and P.**

690-21—**Malvi M R and Co, Atmaram Ramkison v Durgaprasad Chandulal, Tyabji D and Co.**

704-20—**Dubash and Co, Toharmal Uttamchand v Bhawanidas Teckchand, Amin and D.**

642-20—**Amin and D, Bhawanidas Teckchand v Toharmal Uttamchand, Dubash and Co.**

1323-21—**Ardeshir H D and Co, Meherbai Merwanji Cooper v Jehangir Cawasji Mehta, Payne and Co.**

5080-21—**In Person, Kakaldas Umedchand v Mangaldas Ranchoddas, Purnanand C and J.**

5082-21—**In Person, Kakaldas Umedchand v Wadilal Chhaganlal Purnanand C and J.**

489-22—**Rustomji and G, Nagji Motiji and Co v Bai Gangabai Motiram Dhurandhar and ors, Kharas and Co, Wadia G and Co.**

3072-21—Purnanand C and J, Jugjiwan Ujamsy G D Tyalka and Co, Madhowji and Co.

4321-22—Payne and Co, Mulchand Hemraj v Vallabhdas Gordhandas, Chitnis K and M.

4407-22—Chitnis K and M, Vallabhdas Gordhandas v Mulchand Hemraj, Payne and Co.

2795-20—Malvi M R and Co, B N Lang Dhansey Fulchand, N C Dalal and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

2003-20—Edgelow G W and Co, Bai Shirinbai widow v Bai Banubai widow, Ardeshir H D and Co.

FOR FINAL DECREE.

2217-20—Khandwalla and C, Abdulali Jiwaji Patni v Bai Amtubai widow and anr, Payne and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

4133-21—Dikshit M and Co Bhamanishaker Rattonji Nesserwanji Nowroji Engineer—Mulla and M.

4132-21—Mehta L and Co, Ranchordas Gowindji Asher v Raghunathdas Deoraj, N C Dalal and Co.

3348-20—Malvi M R and Co., Harnandrai Fulchand v Kanaiyalal Purnamal and others, Vachha and Co.

CONTESTED SHORT CAUSES.

3493-20—Kanga and Co, Bhalchandra Nanabhoy v U Oka and anr.

928-23—Amin and D, Tejmul Bhagchand and Co v Sadashiv Pandurang Vartap and ors, Edgelow G W and Co, Jamsedji R and D.

3470-23—Ramanlal and H, Chandulal Dalichand and Co v Sakerlal Popatlal, Rustomji and G.

3274-23—Ferreira and V, Manilal Maganlal v Ebrahim Mahomed.

3957-23—Shamrao M and H, Akberalli Musabhai Raja v Salebhoy Shaikh Tyabbhai Kothari and ors, Jehangir and S.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 46.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES (RENT SUITS).

3816-23—Merwanji K and Co, Bai Dinbai widow and anr v Mrs John Leonzini widow.

948-23—Shamrao M H, Ahmed Vallimahomed and ors v Purshotam Waghji and ors, Dubash and Co, 3rd Defendant only.

SHORT CAUSES.

2980-23—Mulla and M, Rustomji Dorabji v Krishnadas Shah and ors, Craigie B and C.

3276-23—Crawford B and Co, The Imperial Bank of Persia v The Motor and Allied Products Co Ltd (in liquidation) and ors, Payne and Co.

2556-23—Thakoredas and Co, Dhondu Narayen v C J Mehta and ors, Dubash and Co.

3976-22—Tyabji D and Co, Khushalchand Gopaldas v Lakhmichand Ramprasad and anr, Merwanji K and Co.

4241-22—Motichand and D, Dayaji Devichand Guiabchand Premraj, Rustomji and G.

2683-23—Daphtary F and D Rai Bahadur Kesrising Chandmal Savalbhai Nathubhai—Amin and D.

4402-22—Crawford B and Co, P P Trivedi and Co, The Eastern Engineering Stores Co, Amarchand and M

3270-23—N C Dalal and Co, Narotam Ranchodji, Trivedi Ratilal Prabhashanker, N D Bhatt.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES (RENT SUITS).

4045-23—Merwanji K and Co, Jethabhai Padamsy v Mahadeo Sahano and ors.

4077-23—Tayabji D and Co, Jamnadas Kalianji Vyas v Madhusudan Motilal and ors.

4078-23—F P Pavri, Ratilal Manchubhai and ors v Samaldas Vanmalidas.

4090-23—Madhowji and Co, Sudar Suleman Cassam Haji Mitha v Habib Abdul Gani, Matubhai J and M.

4092-23—Amin and D, Ramji Motichand Shah v Ramji Purshotam and Co, Mulls and M.

4093-23—Payne and Co, The Crown Spg and Mfg Co Ltd v Sundia Lalata and ors.

4158-23—Tyabji D and Co, Bundeally Bhojabhai and ors v E D Ezekiel, M B Shothia and Co.

4188-23—Captain and V, Shambhuprasad Khodidas v Govindji Gopalji.

4189-23—Purnanand C and J, Wamanrao Amadrao Joshi v The Venue Electric Co and ors, Patell and E.

4190-23—Payne and Co, Pestonji Fakirji Sidhwa and anr v Merwan Boman Irani and ors, Kola and Co.

4191-23—Jehangir and S, Pirojshaw Ruttonji Dubash and ors v Pochaji H B Jeejibhoy, Kharas and Co.

4192-23—Daphtary F and D, Seth Mafatlal Gopaldas v Manilal Mohanlal Parekh, Amin and D.

4203-23—Ferreira and V, A V Perreira v J L M D'Souza and ors.

4250-23—Amarchand and M, Hatimbhai Gulam Husein and anr v Esufali Gulam Husein and anr.

4251-23—Pathare and Co, Bhalchandra Ramchandra Acharya and anr v Shankerrao Mahadeo Khale, Thathe and Co.

4264-23—Dallas and Co, Haji Alimahomed Haji Cassam v Irani Rashid Khodabux.

4265-23—Mirza and M, Mahomed Jusab Haji Abdul Satar v Syed Muzafare.

1690-23—Chitnis K and M, Valli Husein and Co v Phiroz M Dastur and Co, Dastur and Co.

BAPTISTA VS BHARUCHA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With reference to Mr. Barjorji Framji Bharucha's letter of explanation I shall be obliged if you would permit me to say that Mr. Bharucha earnestly sought my co-operation in preventing a strike by advising them not to strike in the interests of the mill operatives themselves and the public in general. I understood that this was a meeting of the mill workers exclusively and not of the public who were not mill workers. I cannot see why the others should listen to exhortations to refrain from striking. I did not see my handbills. They were printed after my consent was given on Saturday morning. I cannot understand what Mr. Bharucha means by saying it was not a Labour meeting, when nobody except labourers were concerned in the advice we were tendering free, gratis and feeless. Of course my views are mine. I am not the spokesman of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha. I did not for one moment profess to act as the spokesman of the Sabha. In fact I do not know whether the Sabha has my views at all upon Labour questions. I certainly never gave the Sabha the credit of being a Labour Association. As a matter of fact, I do not remember Mr. Bharucha saying to me that the meeting was to be held under the auspices of the Sabha and even while I was addressing the meeting it did not enter into my mind that the meeting was held under the auspices of the Sabha. So far as I know, not one member of the Sabha was present. Mr. Bharucha himself was called away up country on account of a bereavement in his family. He saw me on Sunday morning and wrote a letter which was to be read, at the meeting. Unfortunately it was not read by oversight although I showed it to Mr. Joshi and kept it on the table.

Mr. Bharucha's chief object in writing his explanation appears to be to dissociate himself from the resolution passed at the meeting to make representations to H. E. the Governor as the Sabha is apparently a non-cooperation institution. I had no idea that the Sabha was such an institution and I certainly would have declined to attend or speak at any meeting convened by the Sabha if I were not perfectly free to give the advice I gave them and the reasons I assigned for the advice to pass the resolution the meeting passed with acclamation and to encourage the formation of Trade Unions of the mill operatives.—Yours, etc.

21st December 1923.

JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

TRAIN COLLISION CASUALTIES.

The D. T. S. Rawalpindi wires from Tarki, under Friday's date:—Total casualties were 7 passengers killed, and 29 injured. The line has been cleared.

RESTRICTIONS ON INTOXICATING DRUGS.

MADURA MUNICIPAL COUNCIL'S RESOLVE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 22.

The Madura Municipal Council unanimously passed resolutions, that shops of arrack, toddy, beer, brandy, Ganja, opium, etc., now located within the Municipal limits should be shifted outside the Municipal area, as previously resolved upon by the Council, that shops where the above mentioned intoxicating drugs are sold should be opened at 9 a.m. and closed and sealed at 5 p.m. in the presence of a responsible officer, that the intoxicating drugs should be strictly prohibited from being taken into the town from their respective shops, that the persons acting in contravention of the above-mentioned resolutions, should be prosecuted and that also the number of abkari shops in the city should be reduced by at least one every year.

CHARGED WITH ENTICING AWAY MARRIED WOMAN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AGRA, Dec. 22.

Mr. Ram Phalak, teacher, Government High School, Agra, is under trial in the Court of Mr. Dixit, First Class Magistrate, under section 468 I. P. C. (enticing away a married woman).

The complainant is Mr. Ram Kishan, of the Carriage and Wagon Department, Ajmere. The gist of the charge is that the accused has at various times been instrumental in keeping the lady apart from her husband, and on one occasion there was a scene at the Anchanera Railway station when the complainant found the lady travelling with the accused and the two men had a scuffle in the moving train. The train was stopped, and the police took charge of the whole party. Subsequently, there were more scenes and eventually the present prosecution was launched. The case was tried in its earlier states by Mr. Ardagh, I.C.S., who after a long and patient hearing framed a charge against the accused, under section 498 I.P.C. Mr. Ardagh, having gone on leave the case was transferred to the Court of Mr. Dixit, who is continuing the evidence from the stage where Mr. Ardagh had dropped it.

In her statement, the lady denies the allegations of her husband against herself and the accused.

Mr. Nirth Kishore, Vakil, who appears for the prosecution subjected her to a searching cross-examination and had not finished when the court rose for the day.

Mr. Sorabji, Vakil appears for the defence, and the case is being eagerly watched by a large number of spectators.

DISTURBANCE AT B. N. RY. WORKSHOP AT GORAKHPUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

GORAKHPUR, Dec. 21.

Slight disturbances occurred at the Railway Workshops, on Wednesday morning, on the subject or increments of pay and the sanction of travelling passes to coolies. The coolies attacked one or the staff, and subsequently refused to enter the shops or to leave the compound, and on the request of the Workshops Manager, the Superintendent of Government Railway Police, when all persuations failed, ejected them. The coolies threw stones and brickbats at the police. Two Magistrates arrived, shortly afterwards. Subsequently, a large crowd of coolies proceeded to the Kutchery and complained to the Deputy Collector and the Personal Assistant who pacified them. It is understood that increment and passes have been sanctioned. Precautionary measures are maintained, but no further trouble is anticipated though the strike continues.

ALLEGED ASSAULT BY PRIEST.

JUDGMENT RESERVED IN BANDRA CASE.

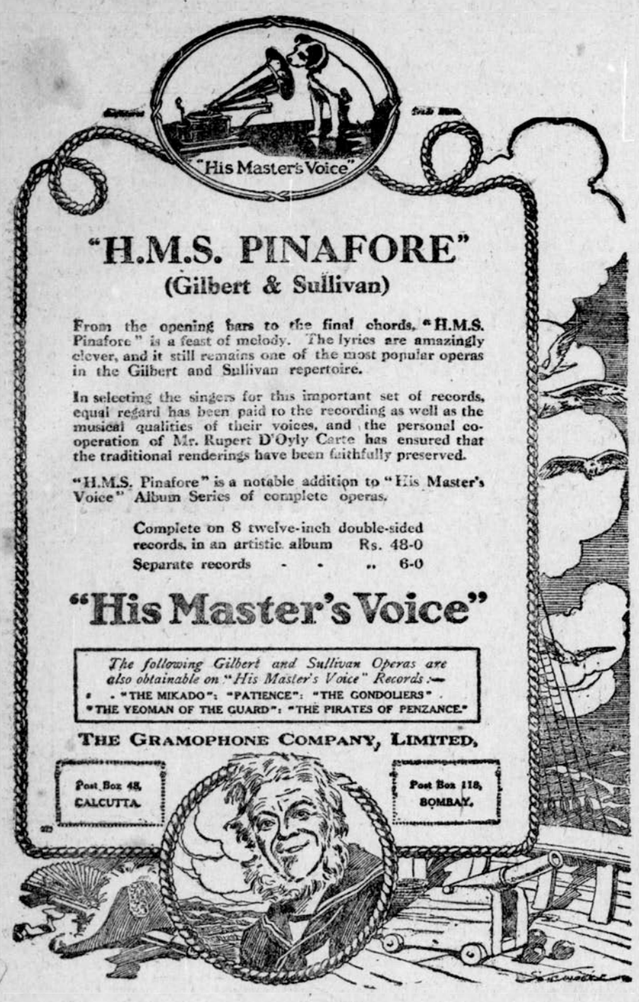
The further hearing of the case in which Mr. Basil Gomes charged Rev. Fr. Edward Fernandes came up for hearing before Mr. K.G. Gunjikar, First Class Resident Magistrate, Bandra on the 21st inst.

Mr. K.F. Nariman for the prosecution addressed the Court for two hours. Besides putting the facts before the Court he emphasised that the counter suit brought by Rev. Fernandes was actuated by pure malice in as much as Mr. B. Gomes happened to preside at a public meeting of the Bombay East Indian Association held at Bhyander to protest against the Padroado. It was admitted that Rev. Fernandes did with the help of his two servants enter upon the complainant's ground and removed, therefrom, stores belonging to Mr. Gomes. Mr. Gomes knew that force was going to be used and had therefore previously seeked the help of the Police,—which unfortunately did not come—and had warned all the Parishioners by means of a printed Handbill that whosoever that removes his stores from his grounds he would proceed against them. In face of this notice the accused took the law in his own hands and removed Mr. Gomes' stores. The complainant in defence of his rights elbowed the Rev. gentleman and thereby prevented him from carrying to effect his wishes. Counsel for prosecution laid great stress on the point that even after the warning broadcasted by Mr. Gomes the accused should have acted in this fashion and if Fr. Fernandes had grounds to claim that strip of land on which the complainant's stores were stored he should have gone to a Civil Court—but apparently the accused did not know that such a thing as British law existed except the canon laws. It was purely to harass and annoy the complainant that the Rev. Fr. had with the aid of his servants removed the stores and did not think that a gentleman with such malice was fit to put on the garb of a priest.

Mr. P. D'Souza for the accused also addressed the Court in which he claimed that the strip of land in question did belong to the Church. Judgment will be passed on the 27th instant.

RAJ JAIN TAPGACHHA SANGHA.

The Raj Jain Tapgachha Sangha has resolved to use cloth of cotton, silk and wool, made in India only, on matrimonial, and other auspicious occasions and also to use hand-woven khadi as far as possible. If hand-woven khadi is unavailable the use of cloth made in Indian mills is permissible. Those who break this resolution will be dealt with suitably by the Sangha. The Sangha also has suggested the use of khadi for every day use. The Sangha abhors the use of old clothes of foreign make, which a person has got but no longer allows the purchase of foreign cloth from now.



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MANAGER.

KENYA IMMIGRATION.

THE NEW ORDINANCE.

PROTEST BY INDIAN CONGRESS

(Concluded from Saturday's issue.)

26. Whenever it shall be deemed necessary for the effective carrying out of this Ordinance to regulate intercourse from the shore with any vessel in a port having on board any prohibited immigrant, the Principal Immigration and Employment Officer may take such steps, with the approval of the Governor, as may appear proper in that behalf.

27. The master and owner of any vessel from which any prohibited immigrant may be landed or may land shall be liable jointly and severally to a penalty not exceeding £150 and not less than £50 in respect of each such prohibited immigrant landed or who may land and such vessel may be refused a clearance outwards until any penalty incurred has been paid and until provision has been made by the master to the satisfaction of the Principal Immigration and Employment Officer for the conveyance out of the Colony of each prohibited immigrant who may have been so landed, and such vessel may be made attachable by a decree of His Majesty's Supreme Court of Kenya in satisfaction of any penalty imposed under this Section.

The word "clearance" as used in this Ordinance includes all the documents ordinarily issued by the Commissioner of Customs to a vessel about to leave port, including the document known as the Bill of Health.

28. Any person being a prohibited immigrant within the meaning of this Ordinance may apply to an Immigration and Employment Officer for a pass to enter the Colony for a temporary visit, or for the purpose of embarking at a port in the Colony for some other country. Such passes shall be known as "visiting passes" and "embarkation passes" respectively and shall be in the form prescribed by the Rules made under this Ordinance.

29. The applicant shall attend before an Immigration and Employment Officer and shall answer all such questions as such Officer may put for the purpose of deciding whether a pass ought to be granted, and shall deposit with such officer:—

(a) For a visiting pass the sum of £15, with an additional sum of £15 where the pass includes the wife and children of the applicant.

(b) For an embarkation pass the sum of £15 for each adult and £10 for each child. The word "child" as used in this and the succeeding Sections, means a person appearing to such Officer to be under the age of sixteen years.

30. Except in the case of a person accompanied by his wife and children a separate pass shall be required for each person seeking to enter the Colony for the purpose of a visit or for embarking.

31. No person shall be entitled as of right to obtain a visiting pass or an embarkation pass, and an Immigration and Employment Officer appointed to issue such passes shall have the discretion to grant or refuse any such pass, subject, however, to any direction which may be given him by the Principal Immigration and Employment Officer or by the Governor.

32. A visiting pass shall be sufficient authority for the person or persons named therein to enter the Colony and to remain there during the period stated in such pass. Such period ordinarily shall not exceed twenty-one days, but any Immigration and Employment Officer appointed under the Ordinance may, for sufficient reason appearing, extend the period from time to time by an endorsement on such pass. No extension shall be made for more than fourteen days at a time, and no such pass shall be extended beyond six weeks from the date thereof except with the consent of the Governor.

33. The money deposited for a visiting pass shall be returned to the depositor upon the passholder quitting the Colony within the time named in such pass or any extension thereof.

34. An embarkation pass be sufficient authority for the person or persons named therein to enter the Colony and to proceed with all reasonable speed to the port specified therein for the purpise of embarking by the first available opportunity for the destination stated in such pass.

35. An embarkation pass shall not be extended save by the Principal Immigration and Employment Officer for sufficient cause to him appearing.

36. The money deposited for an embarkation pass shall be at once applied on the application of the person to whom it was granted, and so far as the sum shall suffice for the purpose of obtaining a passage for the person or persons named in such pass to the specified place or destination. Any balance of the money deposited shall be returned to the depositor upon his embarkaion or may in the discretion of the Immigration and Employment Officer be exended in any other necessary or proper manner as desired by the depositor.

37. Any person being a prohibited immigrant within the meaning of this Ordinance who shall enter the Colony in pursuance of a visiting pass or an embarkation pass, and who shall remain in the Colony beyond the time allowed by such pass or by a lawful endorsement thereon, or who may misuse such pass, or allow any fradulent use to be made of it, shall be deemed to have contravened this Ordinance, and shall upon conviction suffer forfeiture of the amount deposited by him and may be sentenced to suffer imprisonment of either description for a period not exceeding six months. Provided that such imprisonment shall cease if and when arrangements are made for the deportation of such person from the Colony.

38. Any person appearing to an Immigration and Employment Officer under this Ordinance to be over the age of sixteen years shall be regarded as an adult for the purpose of this Ordinance.

39. Any person who shall by false declaration obtain either for himself or for another person, either or both of whom, being not entitled thereto, any certificate or document intended to secure the entry into the Colony of any person in breach of the provisions of this Ordinance and any person who may fraudulently use any such certificate or other document, shall be guilty of a contravention of this Ordinance.

40. The following shall be contraventions of this Ordinance:—

(a) Assisting any prohibited immigrant to enter the Colony or knowingly being a party to the introduction of any person of the class (c) of Section 5 hereof.

(b) Aiding or abetting a prohibited immigrant or any other person in any contravention of this Ordinance or of any Rules for the time being published hereunder.

(c) Resisting or obstructing directly or indirectly any Immigration and Employment Officer in the execution of his duty.

(d) Wilfully disobeying or disregarding any obligation imposed by or any lawful order made under this Ordinance or the Rules for the time being published hereunder.

41. Every person guilty of a contravention of this Ordinance or of any Rule for the time being published hereunder shall, where no penalty is expressly imposed, be liable to a fine not exceeding £75, or, to imprisonment of either description for a period not exceeding six months or he may be sentenced to both such fine and imprisonment.

"He may be further required to pay all costs of maintenance and charges for repatriation incurred by the Government on account of himself or of any person unlawfully brought into the Colony by him."

42. Any penalty incurred by the master of a vessel shall be paid before such vessel's clearance is granted. Notice in writing by the Immigration and Employment Officer to the Commissioner of Customs of any claim against the master, owners or agents of such vessel for a penalty shall be a sufficient authority to him to refuse such vessel's clearance until such order is withdrawn or is set aside by the order of a Court. Such a notice to the Port Captain or Port Officer shall be authority to him to refuse to take such vessel or allow it to go outside the port to any outer anchorage. When such notice is given such Immigration and Employment Officer shall with all speed inform the Principal Immigration and Employment Officer and take all such steps as may be necessary in order that proceedings in respect of the contravention may be instituted without loss of time.

43. The enforcement of any money penalty may be either by criminal prosecution or by civil action at the instance of an Immigration and Employment Officer. All contraventions of this Ordinance or of the Rules for the time being published hereunder for which no special punishment is awarded, or for which no greater punishment than a penalty of £150 or imprisonment of either description is imposed, shall be cognisable in any Subordinate Court of the first class which may in respect of any such contravention impose a penalty or punishment up to the said limits. Such imprisonment may in any criminal prosecution be awarded either absolutely or in default of the payment of a penalty. Notwithstanding the foregoing provision any Subordinate Court of the first class having jurisdiction at any port where a vessel is detained under authority of this Ordinance shall have jurisdiction in any civil suit wherein a penalty not exceeding £750 is claimed from the master or owners or agents or such vessel.

44. "An appeal shall lie to the Governor-in-Council from any decision of the Immigration and Employment Officer, or person authorised to act as such."

45. "Contravention of Sections 16, 17, 19, 23, 24 and 42 shall be offences cognizable to the police."

46. "The Ordinances mentioned in Schedule B of this Ordinance are hereby replaced."

47. The Governor may from time to time "with the sanction of the Secretary of State" make Rules for the better carrying out of the provisions of this Ordinance, and "for fixing fees to be paid for any services rendered in respect of the provisions of this Ordinance."

48. "Until other provision is made in that behalf all Rules made under the Immigration Restriction Ordinance, 1906, or any Amendments thereof shall be deemed to be and shall have the effect of Regulations made under this Ordinance."

IMPERIAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE.

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR INDIAN STUDENTS.

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

In connection with the offer of the two post-graduate scholarships at the Imperial College of Science and Technology for students from Universities from the Dominions and India, the Secretary of State for India has addressed the following letter to Lord Buckmaster, the Chairman of the Governing Body of the College:—

"I have received through the Duke of Devonshire your letter of 7th November containing the most generous offer of the Imperial College of Science and Technology in regard to the establishment of post-graduate scholarships at the Imperial College for the benefit of students from Universities of the Dominions and India. I need hardly assure you that the proposal will meet the warmest welcome in India where the great work that is being done by the Imperial College in the field of advanced training and research in Science and its application to Industry is very fully recognised. The occasion if I may say so is particularly happy as illustrating in a practical and enduring form the spirit of Empire Unity which has animated the proceedings of the Imperial Conference so recently concluded. I would ask you to convey to the Governing Body of the Imperial College the gratitude with which I accept the scheme on behalf of India.

If the authorities of the Imperial College would be good enough to indicate the subjects in which the two post-graduate scholarships assigned to India might most suitably be given I will at once proceed to consult the Government of India as to the best method of selecting as scholarship-holder students who will make the most advantageous use of the facilities offered and will do credit to India and the College."

EXPERIENCES OF A LADY TYPIST IN PARIS.

At her home, No. 47 Rue Fontaine, Paris, Miss Emilienne Reverdi, a young lady who earns her living as a typist, recently made the following statement:

"It gives me much pleasure to tell you about the good which Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done me. As a result of overwork I became extremely weak. I had pains in the back, I slept badly, my appetite—which formerly had been excellent—disappeared, and to carry on my daily office duties became an exceedingly arduous task.

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Dealers everywhere sell Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People at Rs. 2 per bottle, Rs. 11 for 6 bottles. The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore.

RED CROSS WORK.

LECTURE TOUR IN GUJARAT.

The tour of Dr. Dhanjibhoy Mehta of Baroda organized at the instigation of Lady Lloyd in the interests of the Indian Red Cross Society in the Gujarat Districts has proved to be most successful.

Dr. Mehta has given a number of magic lantern lectures on health subjects in the principal Taluka towns, and has combined these with lectures on Red Cross Work, thus bringing home to the people in the districts the nature and value of the work done by the Red Cross Society. Dr. Mehta has now finished touring through the Ahmedabad District where he has given in all 25 lectures to an aggregate number of about 8,000 people. He is now touring through the Kaira District. A number of Life Members, Life Associates, and Annual Members have joined the Society, during these tours, and it is interesting to note how ready a response and how much interest has been shown in the lectures given on these tours.

It is hoped that further tours may be organised in other parts of the Presidency.

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